RURAL DISTRICT

of

CALNE and CHIPPENHAM

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDING 31st. DECEMBER

<u>-1953</u> -

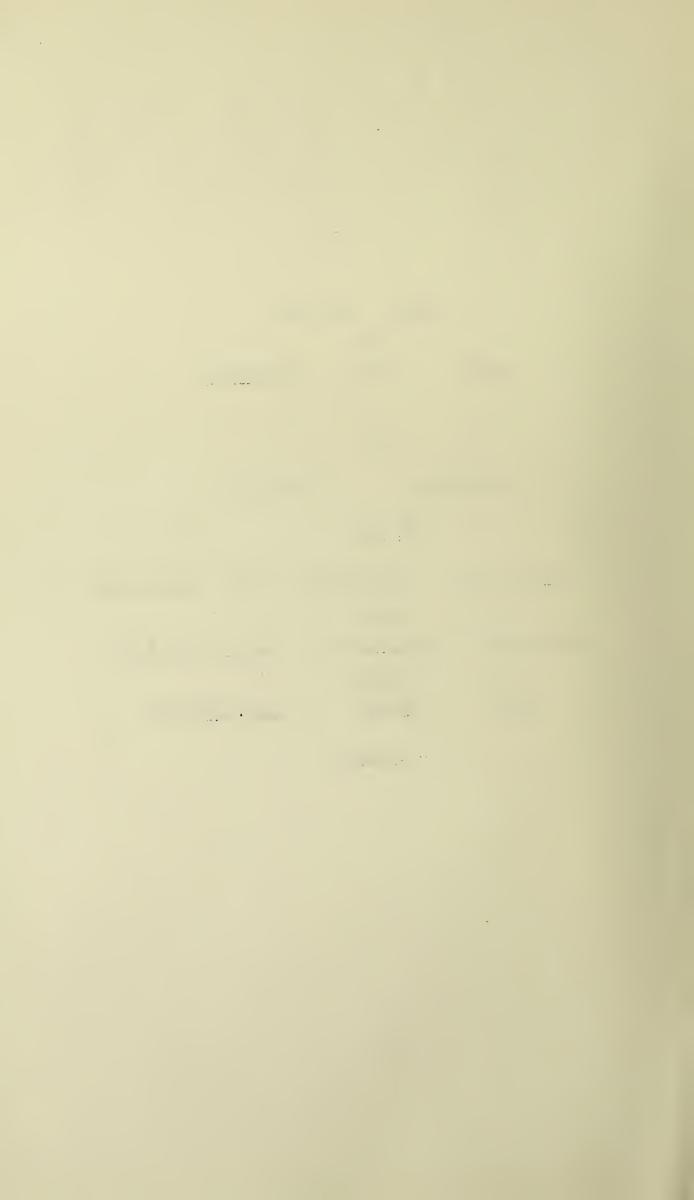


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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

C.L. Broomhead, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham and Malmesbury, and the Rural District of Malmesbury.

(b) SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

+ H.J. Taylor, Cert. S.I.B., M.R. San. 1., M.S.I.A.

also Surveyor to the Council.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.

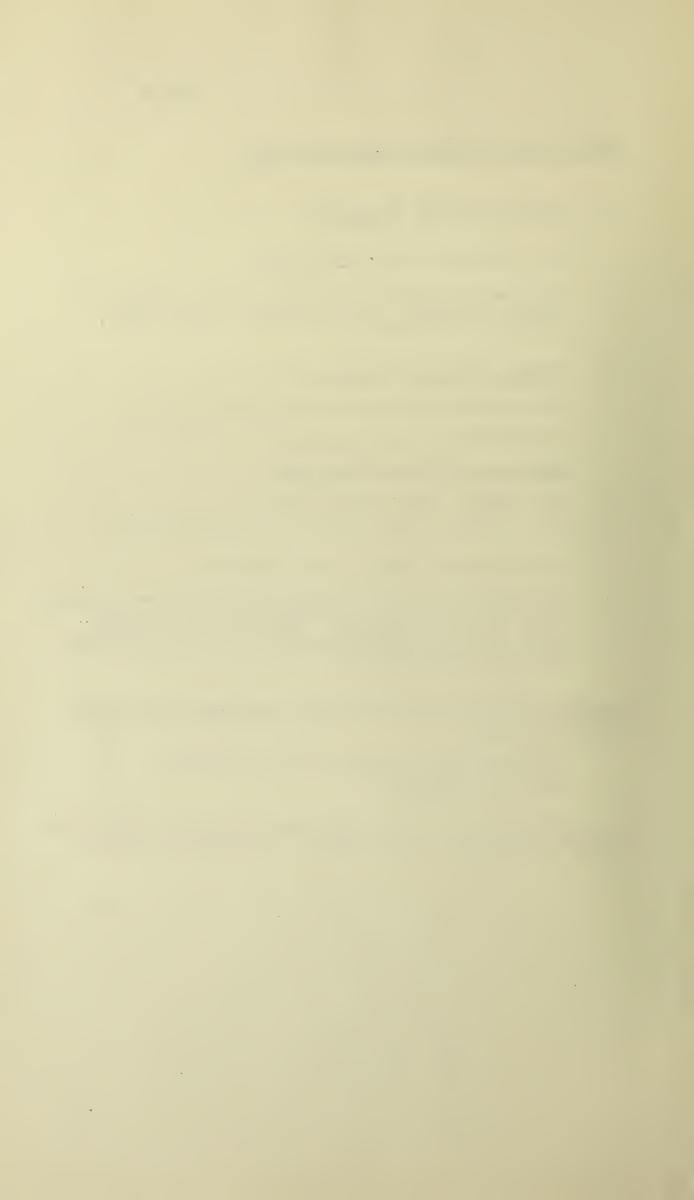
- + S.H. Murray, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
- + M.A. Gregory, Cert. S.I.B., M.R. San. 1., M.S.I.A.
- + Qualifications held by these officers: -

Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Meat & Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings & Public Works of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Committees of the Council which are concerned with matters of Public Health.

Finance, Staff & General Purposes Committee Public Health Committee Housing Committee

These Committees are held every four weeks throughout the year and deal with all matters appertaining to public health and housing.



TO:- The Chairman & Members,
Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1953.

The Birth Rate for the district shows a slight increase compared with the rate for the previous year, whilst the death rate has declined; a very satisfactory state of affairs.

The principle causes of death were Heart Disease and the various forms of Cancer. It is of interest to note that twenty two males died from Coronary Disease or Angina. Coronary Disease appears to figure more prominently as a cause of death than in previous years.

There was an outbreak of measles during the early part of the year and some increase in the incidence of Poliomyelitis, but apart from this, outbreaks of communicable disease were few. The demand for beds in Isolation Hospitals for infectious cases is steadily diminishing, making this type of hospital available for the treatment and nursing of other forms of illness. This general freedom from infectious disease, however, requires constant vigilance and is in measure due to the activities of Local Authorities and Health Officers in the past, i.e. previous preventive measures in the public health field are now paying a dividend.

There was only one case of food poisoning notified during the year; the patient was infected outside the Rural District. This freedom from infection could be maintained provided adequate personal hygiene was practised by all, both in the home and at places of employment. Education in the school of this rudimentary principle would diminish the need for the propaganda which is at present necessary.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis shows little change. Although deaths from tuberculosis are diminishing due to new methods of treatment, the control of this disease and its prevention still require constant attention.

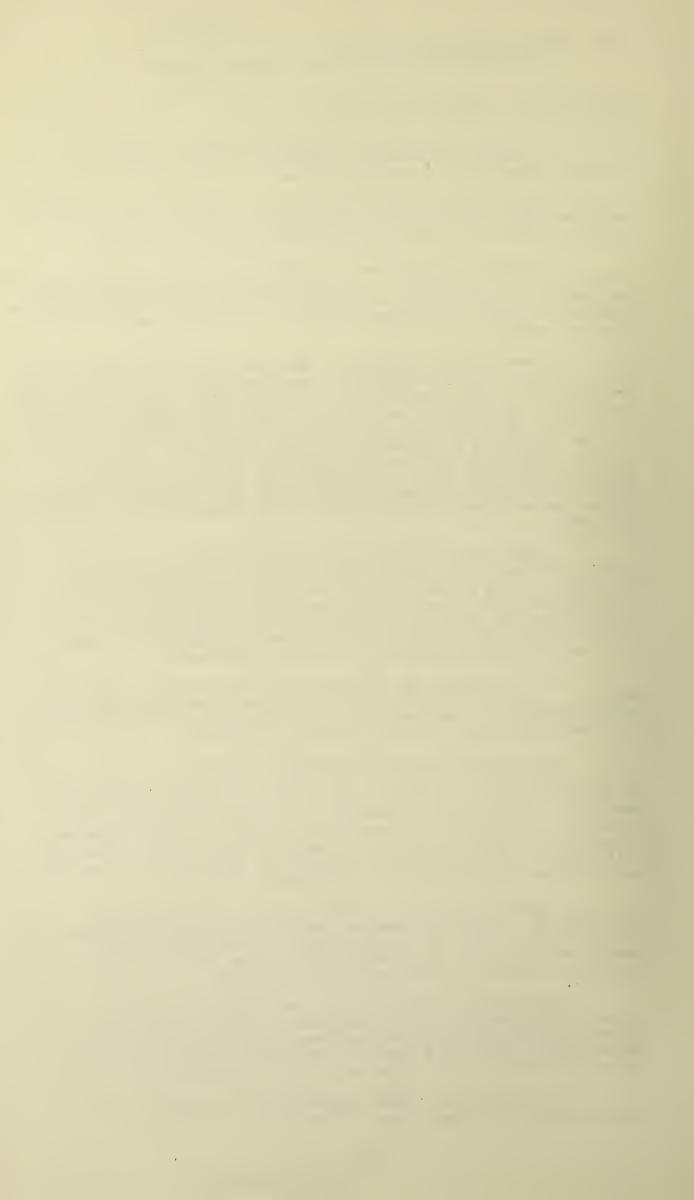
The increase in the expectation of life gives an opportunity for the study of the causes of Cancer and Diseases of the Circulation, as these belong, as a rule to the final decades. If the Local Authority is to play any part in the study of the causes of disease, other than infectious disease, information will be required on the incidence of the forms of illness and disability necessitating the attention of a general practitioner or admission to a hospital.

Birth & Death Rates, the causes of death and the incidence of infectious disease constitute the only statistical information received at present with the exception of the weekly and quarterly numerical returns from the Registrar General in respect of the country as a whole.

Concerning immunisation, more children received primary immunisation against Diphtheria than in 1952, but although there was a slight increase in the number of children successfully vaccinated against Smallpox, an insufficient number of children are protected in the Rural District.

I am grateful to Mr. Taylor and the staff of the Rural District for their help in compiling this Report.

I am, Your Obedient Servant, C.L. BROOMHEAD.



ERRATUM

- Page 3 "No. of inhabited houses etc" delete "7,150" and insert"7,458"
- Page 6 After table of Infectious Diseases add the following:-

"a = numbers originally notified"
"b = Final numbers after correction"



Page 3

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)
Population • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 35, 320
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1953 according to the Rate Book) 7, 150
Rateable Value £201,116
Sum represented by Penny Rate £801.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate Illegitimate	244 15	255 13	499 28
Total Live Births	259	268	527
Crude Birth Rate for the I			14.9 per 1000 of the population. 17.8 per 1000 of the population.
Birth Rate for England & V	Vales • • •	• • • • •	15.5 per 1000 of the population.

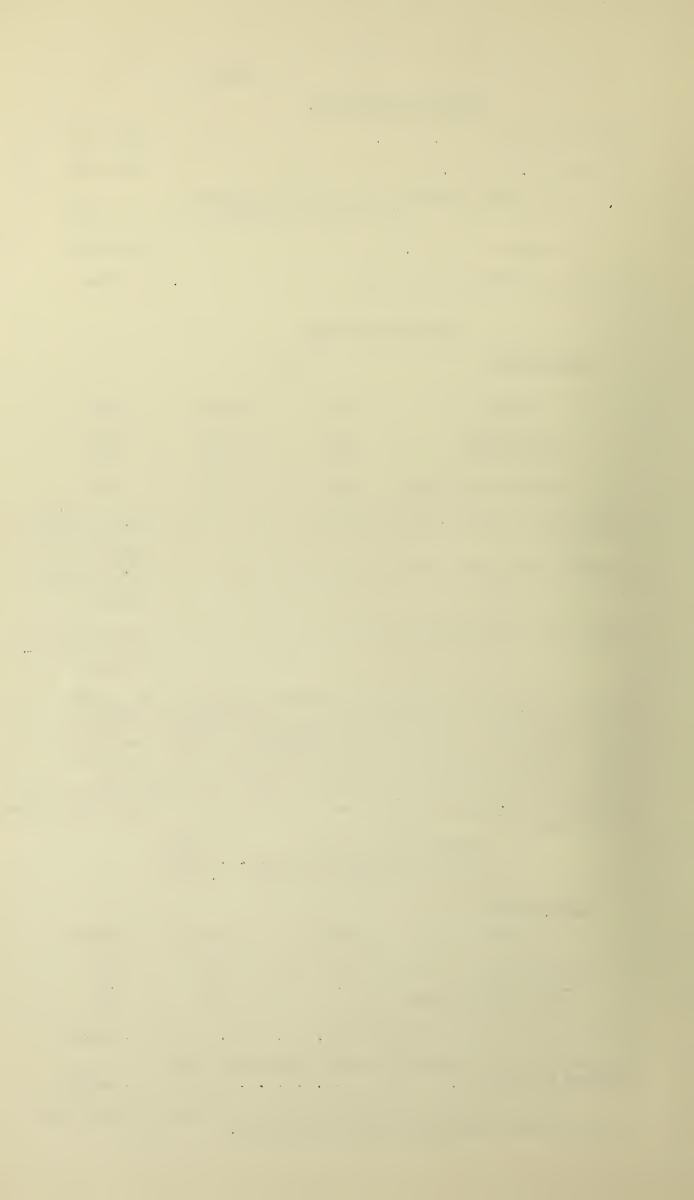
The population figures includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area and the Birth Rate is based on this population. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England & Wales as a whole, the Crude Birth Rate for the area is multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor, (i.e. 1.20). The Birth Rates shown above represent a minimal increase over the figures for 1952 which were as follows:-

Crude Birth Rate 14.7 Adjusted Birth Rate 17.6 Rate for England & Wales . . 15.3

STILL BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimatc Illegitimate Total Still Births	7 1 1 4	7 7	11 - 11
Rate per 1000 of the popula	ation	• • • • • •	0.31
Comparative Rate per 1000 c England & Wales			0.35

During 1952 six still births were recorded, representing a rate of 0.16 per 1000 of the population.

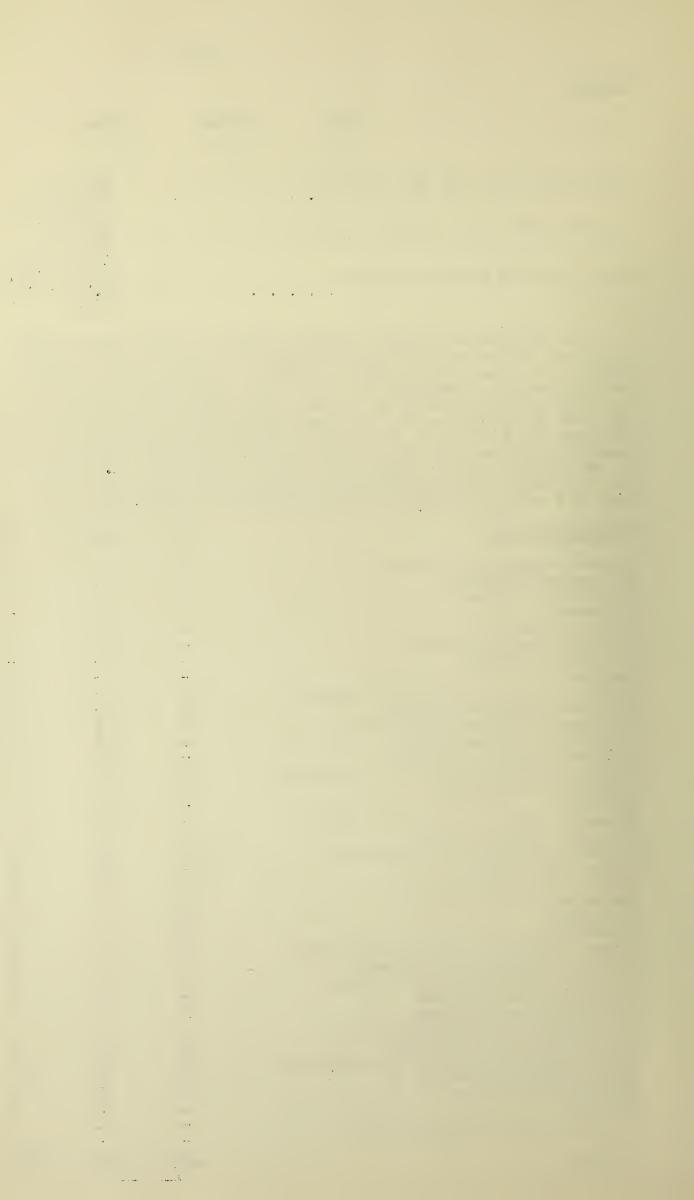


DEATHS.

	Male	Female	Total
	127	92	219
Crude Death Rate for the D	istrict	• • • • •	. 6.2 per 1000 of the population.
Adjusted Death Rate for th	e District •	• • • • •	7.8 per 1000 of the population.
Death Rate for England & W	ales	• • • • •	

The population figures includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area and the Death Rate is based on this population. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England & Wales as a whole, the Crude Death Rate for the area is multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor (ie 1.27). Although the Death Rate for England & Wales for 1953 shows a minimal increase over the figure for 1952 which was 11.3 per 1000 of the population, the Crude and Adjusted Death Rates for the District this year are lower than the previous year, when they were 7.8 and 9.9 per 1000 of the population respectively.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	1	4
Tuberculosis (Other)	•••	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	~	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	•		-
Meningococcal infections Ac. Poliomyelitis	***	<u> </u>	
Measles	ī	Ξ	ī
Other infective & parasitic diseases		-	
Malignant neoplasm stomach	2	2	<u> L</u>
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	2 7	ī	8
Malignant neoplasm breast	***	2 1 3	4 8 3
Malignant neoplasm uterus		ent	
Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	13	8	21
Leukaemia, alcukaemia	-	•	•••
Diabetes			~
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9 22	14	23
Coronary disease angina Hypertension with heart disease		7 2	29
Other heart disease	18	20	29 2 38
Other circulatory disease	8	10	18
Influenza	ĭ		
Pneumonia	10	2	12
Bronchitis	2		2
Other diseases of respiratory system	4 2		4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	900	=	
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	1 12 2 4 4 - 3 1
Hyperplasia of prostate	Τ.		1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion Congenital malformations	-	ī	3 16
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2 6	10	76
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9		10
All Other Accidents	96.	$\ddot{2}$	8
Suicide	<u>.</u>	1 2 3	10 8 3
Homicide and operations of war	•	444	~
TOTAL: -	127	92	219



INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age: -

TABLE "A"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	5	6	11
Illegitimate	1	1	2
TOTAL:-	6	7	1 3

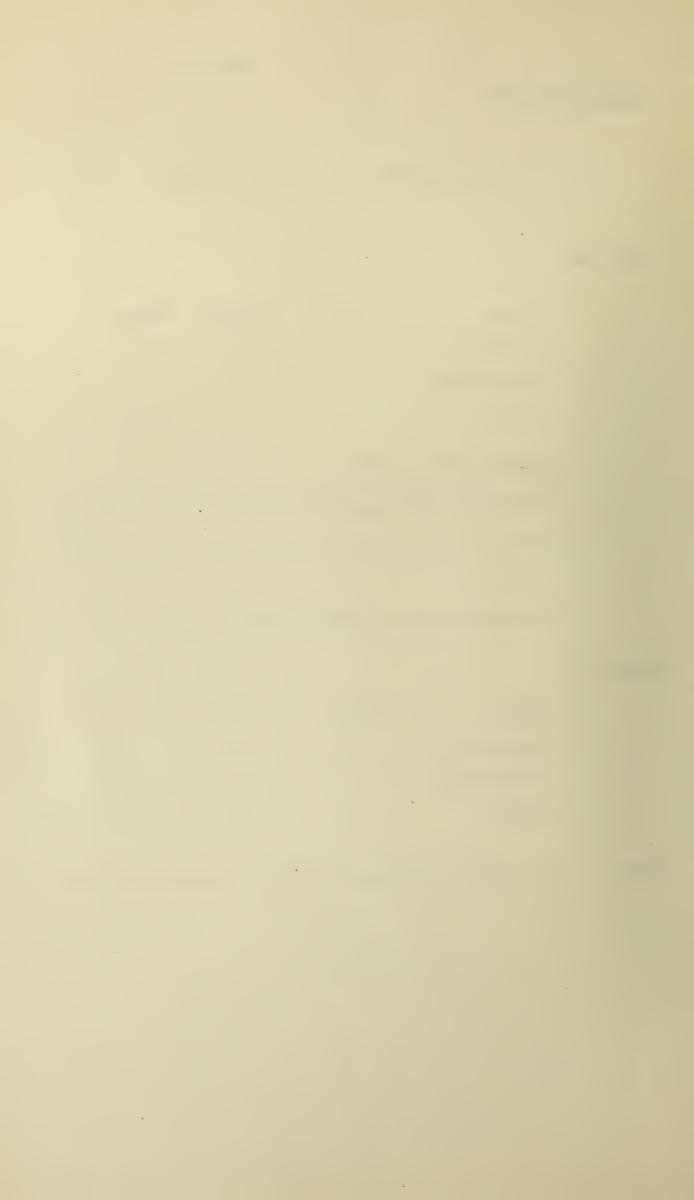
Infant Mortality Rate

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age: -

TABLE "B"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	4	Ц	8
Illegitimate	1	1	2
TOTAL: -	5	5	10

NOTE:- The figures given in Table MB" are included in Table



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the Infectious Diseases notified during 1953 as compared with the years 1949,1950 1951 and 1952.

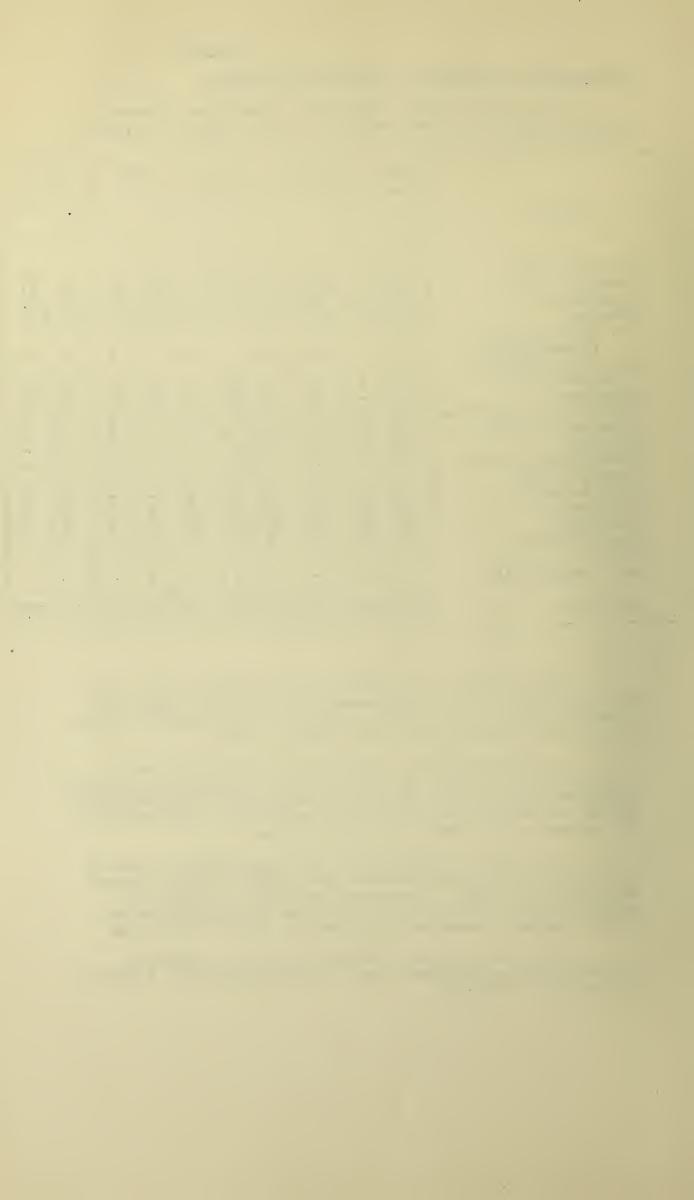
1951 and 1952.										
	194	1949		1950		1951		1952		53
DISEASE	a	ď	а	ъ	a	ъ	a	ъ	а	ъ
Garage A. Decrea	60	60	155	166	71.5	71.5	49	49	21	21
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	62	62 46	155 216	1 55 2 1 6		149	31	3 1	71	71
Diphtheria	2		2	esu/hithhomey-	_	_			-	
Measles	A reaction or strength a service to	230	370	370	570	570	102	102	659	659
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	+ (6	6	5	4	1	1	4	4
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	10	7	3	-	10	7	2	1	25	1 5
Dysentery	and the contract of the contra			5	29	29	42	42	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		-		-				-	044	
Puerperal Pyrexia	ļ	1	1	1	3	3		6	1	1
Smallpox		-	(rend)	Cont.		(944)	944			
Para Typhoid Fever					-	(and				
Typhoid Fever Food Poisoning	2			and States made of Charles	•	3	•	-	Ī	ī
Erysipelas	2	2	5	5	<u>3</u> 2	2	2	2	7	一直
Pneumonia	20	20	20	zó	12	12	9	9	2	2
Cerebro Spinal	2		2	1	1	Section Control of the Control of th	ĺ	-	-	-
Fever Ac. Encephalitis	OF OWN, WIFTHING A.M.		and a second		1	1	1	errennskermerk faraktet av da te Grand		
TOTALS: -	37 7	368	7 88	77 9	930	925		243	7 88	778
TOTATIO -	١١ب		100	117	000	رے ر		ر ۱۰۰۰	,00	110

The epidemic of Mossles which occurred during the first quarter of the year, reached its peak in March and faded out towards the middle of May. The majority of the cases were concentrated in the Corsham area.

Although 29 cases of Infantile Paralysis were notified, the disease was only finally confirmed in nineteen patients; four of whom developed some degree of paralysis, whilst the balance of 15 were classified as suffering from the non-paralytic form of poliomyelitis.

It should be noted that the non-paralytic form of poliomyelitis was unrecognised until 1949 and only became notifiable in 1950. Increased awareness by both the public and the medical profession has contributed to the above apparent increase in the number of notifications.

Only one case of Food Poisoning was notified.
Investigation established that the patient became infected outside the District.



INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Distribution according to age Notifications received during 1953 - Corrected Figures.										
	Under T vear	ا اب اب اب	5 <u>+1</u> 5	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Age Unknown	TOTAL	
DISEASE										
Scarlet Fever	844	3	16	ļ	•	-		1	21	
Whooping Cough	6	41	24	-	-			***	71	
Diphtheria	-			-	-	_	-			
Measles	10	3 7 5	252	2	7	-	ļ	12	659	
Ac.Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	1	1	-	-	Ŀ	콨	1	2 ј.	
Ac.Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	5	3	2	5	-	-		15	
Dysentery		2		7	*	-	-	1	3	
Ophthalmia Neonator	ım –	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	ļ	7	-	7	1	
Smallpox	.	-	•	-	-	-	-	7		
Para-Typhoid Fever	=	-	•	-	-	-	7	-	-	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	.	-		7	-	1	7		1	
Erysipelas	7	7	-	-	-	ļ	-	-	1	
Pneumonia	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	•	2	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Ac.Encephalitis.	-	-		-	****	201	-		***	
TOTALS: -	16	427	298	5	13	3	1	15	778	

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TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases of tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year show a slight increase as compared with the numbers notified during 1952.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

YEAR	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
1948	7):	7	27
1949	11 11	10	21
1950	30	2	32
1951	26	7	33
1952	23	5 .	28
1953	24.	8	32

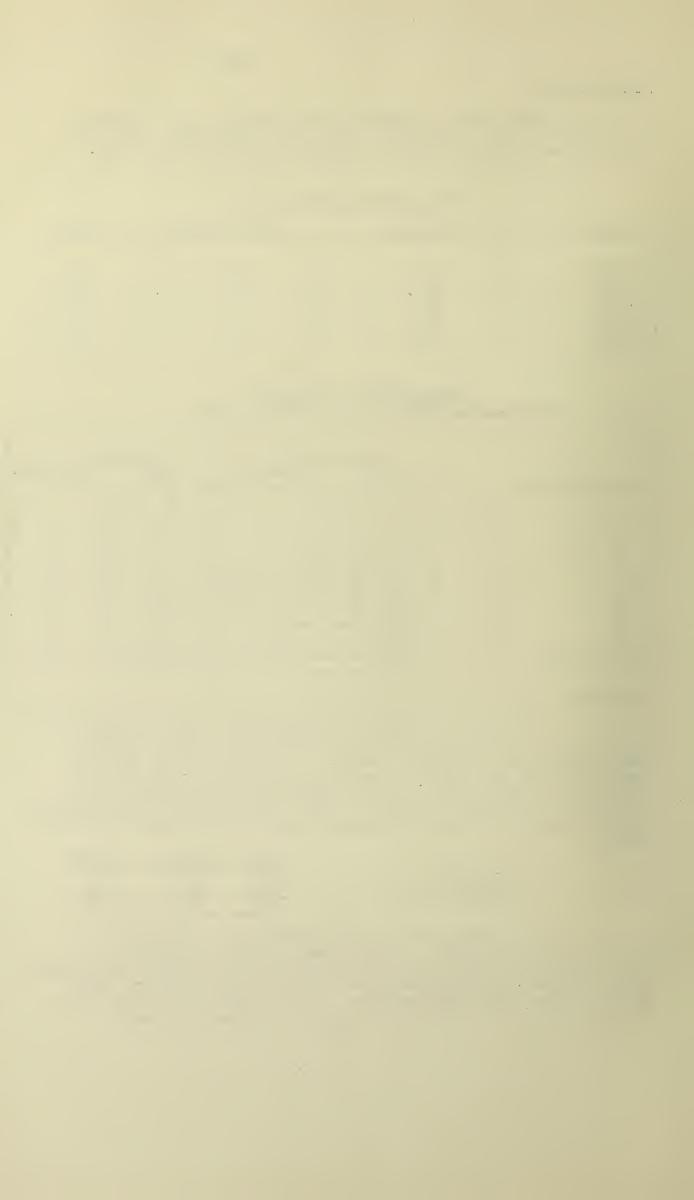
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1953 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

			RESP.			HS NON-RESP.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	
2	2	<u> </u>	1			چىلىنىدۇر ئىلىدۇرىيى ئالىلىدۇرىيى دارىيى		
5 4	2 3	2	1 2	2				
2	ī			1				
-		1		1			Charles and the second of the	
	RES M.	RESP. M. F. 2 2 5 2 4 3 2 - 2 1 1	M. F. M. 1 2 2 1 5 2 2 4 3 2 - 2 1 1	RESP. NON-RESP. M. F. M. F. 1 2 2 1 1 5 2 2 1 4 3 2 2 - 2 1 1 -	RESP. NON-RESP. RES. M. F. M. F. M. 2 2 1 1 5 2 2 1 4 3 2 2 2 - 2 1 1 1 - 1	RESP. NON-RESP. RESP. M. F. M. F. M. F. 1 2 2 1 1 5 2 2 1 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2	RESP. NON-RESP. RESP. NON- M. F. M. F. M. 1 2 2 1 1 5 2 2 1 1 4 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 - 1 1 2 2	

It will be appreciated that the above figures do not represent the total number of individuals suffering from tuberculosis in the Rural District. In addition to the new cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous individuals either move into the Rural District or move out. Resident in the Rural District at the end of 1953 were, according to the Register of Tuberculous Persons, the following notified cases:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	76	50	120
Non-Pulmonary	_23	29	52
Total: -	99	79	172

A Mobile X-Ray Unit operated in the Rural District during October. Of a total of 1,452 examinations, 9 persons were found to be suffering from tuberculous conditions, and a further 10 individuals were shown to be suffering from disease other than tuberculosis. It is hoped to arrange for a further visit of the Unit during the forthcoming year.



9

During the year under review the following legislation relating to oublic health came into operation.

1. The Public Health (Infectious Disease)Regulations, 1953.

These regulations which came into force on the 1st. April supercede the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regms. 1927 and the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927. The general substance and form of the new regulations are similar to the old, in that they require notification of malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia, but in addition, Local Authorities are now empowered to take action against the risk of food poisoning in cases of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning. The regulations provide for action to be taken not only with regard to a person suffering from the disease, but also a person shown to be a carrier of the disease, thus such persons may not only be prevented from continuing to work in an occupation connected with food or drink, but also from entering such an occupation. A copy of the regulations were sent to all medical practitioners practising in the district.

2. The Milk(Special Designation)(Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1953.

These regulations came into force on the 20th.December, 1953 and require that as from the 1st. October, 1954 containers of pasteurised milk must be provided with over-lapping caps, and permits the sterilisation of milk in cans or other suitable containers as well as in bottles.

3. The Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Regulations, 1953.

These amendment regulations which came into force on the 27th. December, 1953 exclude from the registration requirements of the principal regulations, persons who sell cream in the hermetically sealed containers in which it is delivered to the premises and who are not otherwise distributors of milk.

4. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. 1953.

This Act, which came into force on the 14th. July,1953 provides, inter alia, for the making of Closing Orders in respect of certain buildings hitherto required to be demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and also provides for the revocation of a Demolition Order and the making of a Closing Order on the property in lieu thereof.

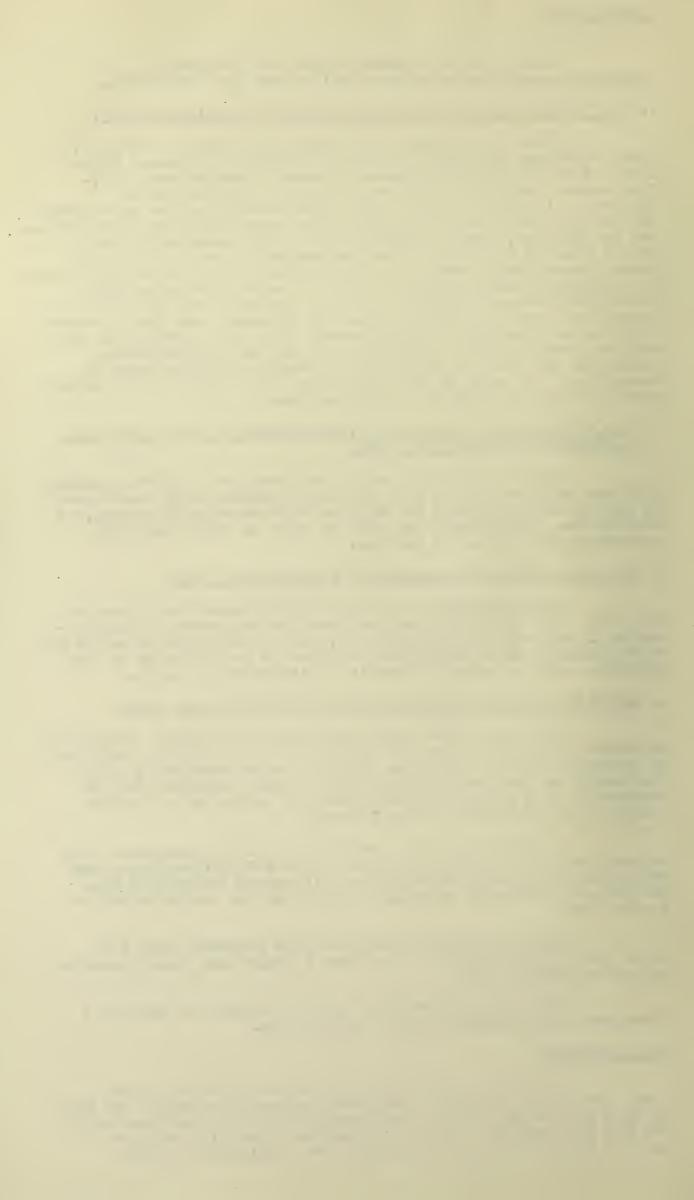
In addition to the new Public Health Legislation laid before Parliament during the year, various Circulars, Memoranda and Orders have been issued by the Ministries of Health & Food on matters pertaining to health covered by the existing Public Health Acts.

Impending Legislation which may possibly come into force during 1954 include a new Food & Drugs Act, Slaughterhouse Act and a Housing Act.

During the preparation of this report the following Circulars and Memorandum have been received.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

A Circular issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government stresses that Local Authorities should now take up as a matter of urgency, the campaign of Slum Clearance which the War interrupted. This is a matter which will require careful thought and planning during the forthcoming year.



PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

A Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health on the prevention of this disease, mentions, inter alia, that the rapid decline in the dea th rate from tuberculosis in recent years has not been accompanied by a corresponding decline in notifications, and that this indicates a need for intensifying various preventive measures.

Under existing legislation, the County Council, the District Council and the Regional Hospital Board are collectively responsible for the treatment and after-care of the tuberculous patient. The prevention of this disease also rests with this "tripartite" body; the main function of the District Council being to ensure that the tuberculous patient and his family are adequately housed.

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regns. 1951.

These regulations require that a practitioner who becomes aware of a case of Leprosy in his practice should notify the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health direct.

An advanced case of Leprosy was however brought to my notice by the practitioner in charge and arrangements were made for the patients segregation and adequate treatment. Contacts of such cases are kept under constant surveillance by the Ministry of Health Consultant.

National Assistance Act. 1948 and National Assistance (Amendment) Act. 1951.

The Amendment Act of 1951 gives Local Authorities further powers to enable them to act expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. It is considered preferable that the elderly should remain in their own homes if at all possible, and before the provisions of the above Acts are implemented, every enquiry is made and assistance offered through the Home Help Service Scheme.

It was necessary on one occasion only to use the above legislation during the year. The patient was an elderly man, living alone and suffering from heart disease and pneumonia who died two months after admission to hospital.

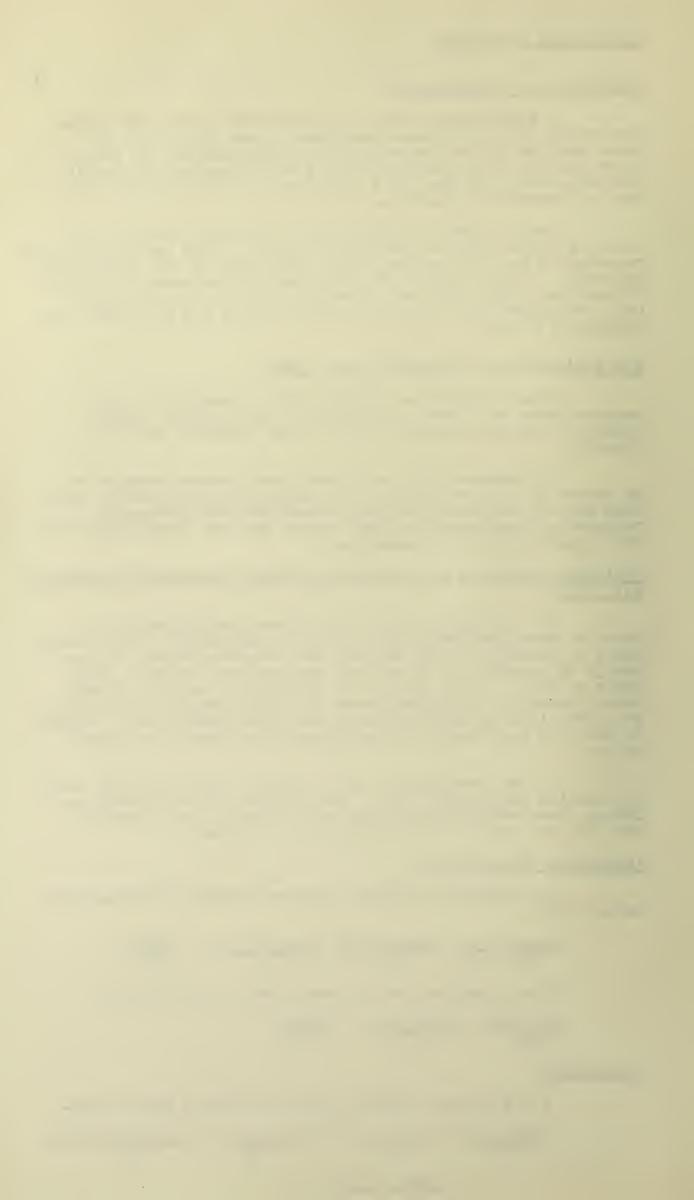
Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children received primary immunisations during 1953.

Total immunised child population as at 31.12.53.

Vaccination.

The following children were vaccinated during 1953.



BIDDESTONE.

A combined sewer and surface water drain exists in this parish, a part being laid with pipes, whilst another section comprises a stone drock. The sewer receives crude slop water drainage and the overflow of cesspools and septic tanks. The water course running through the village receives the outfall of the sewer and during the normal flow of this water course, complaints are non-existent, but as soon as the dry weather approaches, nuisances arise.

During the year approval was received from the Ministry authorising the commencement of work on a sewage scheme for this parish.

BOX.

The outfall discharges into lagoons at Mill Lane, from which the effluent overflows into a system of irrigation channels before reception in the Box Brook.

The effluent is diverted periodically to allow aeration cleansing etc. of the channels, while others are in use. The works are obsolete and do not conform in any respect with modern practise of sanitary engineering. Samples of effluent taken in the past have shown that it does not conform with accepted standards for discharge into streams.

Only the village proper is sewered, except for two local disposal installations. These are situated at the Bassetts and Middle Hill, where groups of houses drain into covered settlement tanks, with effluents discharging over filter beds of slag media. The Middle Hill Works deal with a weak sewage as compared with other works, owing to the large volumn of storm water conveyed by the sewer.

A new sewerage scheme for this Parish is in course of preparation.

BREMHILL, CALNE WITHOUT, CHERHILL, CHIPPENHAM WITHOUT, CHRISTIAN MALFORD, COMPTON BASSETT, HEDDINGTON, HILMARTON, LANGLEY BURRELL WITHOUT, NETTLETON, AND NORTH WRAXALL.

There are no sewerage systems in these Parishes. The larger properties are dependent upon small drainage disposal installations while occupiers of the smaller dwellings have to be content with the conservancy system and disposal of waste water in the garden. In some cases, however, ditches or water courses are used for the conveyance of drainage, and this often results in the production of nuisances and pollution of water supplies.

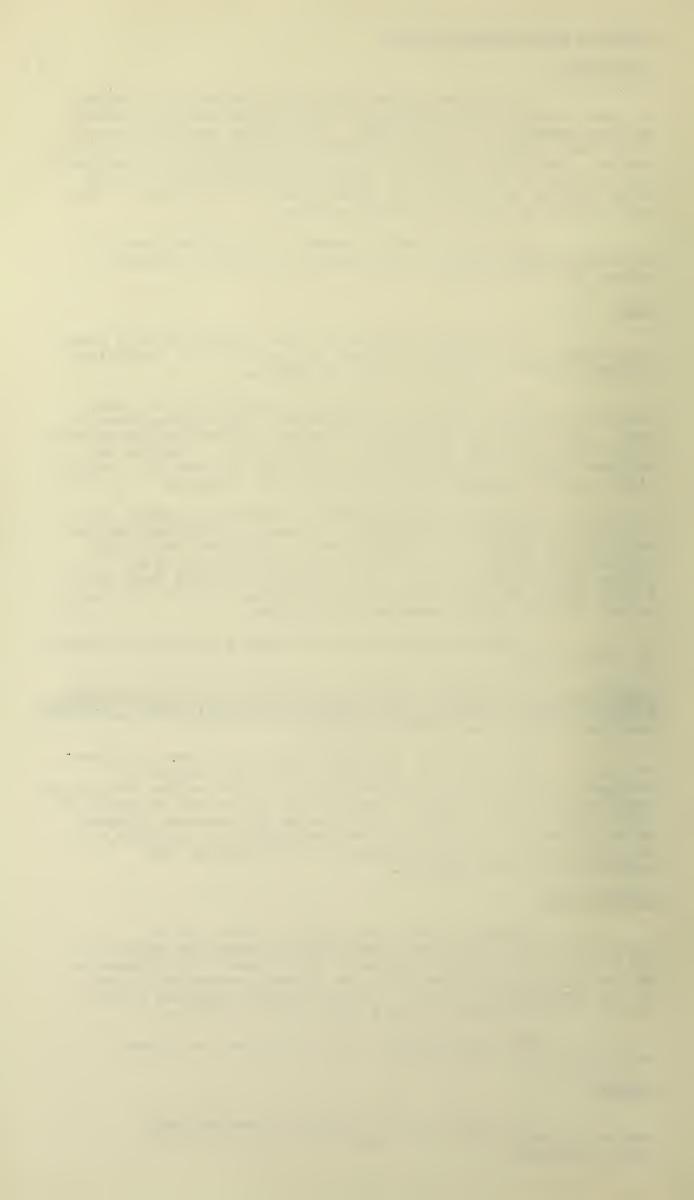
CASTLE COMBE.

Combined sewers and surface water drains discharging into the stream comprises the sewerage system of the Parish. The major portion of the houses have slop-water drains connected thereto while the closet accommodation is of the conservancy system. A twice weekly emptying of pail closets is undertaken by the Council for the village.

The sewage scheme for the parish was almost completed during the year,

COLERNE.

The whole of the village is sewered and a modern disposal works served both the village and the local aerodrome.



There is a modern disposal works for the parish. This continues to function satisfactorily and no special difficulties have been experienced during the year. The parish is generally well serviced with sewers.

GRITTLETON.

There is no proper system of sewerage in this parish, although there are lengths of drains in the main street in the village proper and at Littleton Drew, which act as sewers and receive the drainage from those properties connected to them. In each case the outfall discharge into open water courses. This is not satisfactory and a sewerage scheme has been advocated for Littleton Drew where sanitary conditions are more acute. Also a scheme for the sewerage of the village of Grittleton has been prepared.

KINGTON LANGLEY.

Apart from a small sewer in the centre of the village which serves only a few properties, the Parish is not sewered. The sewer discharges into a cesspool on private land and overflows into a channel in a field for irrigation.

There are only one or two ditches into which overflows from drains and cesspools discharge, and these are cleansed periodically by the Council. A new sewerage scheme is required and preliminary work on its preparation has commenced.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL.

This parish possesses two separate sewers and each has a different outfall. One discharges into a ditch running through grazing land at the lower end of the village, while the other discharges into a ditch adjoining the allotments in the upper part of the village. The sewage is received in both ditches in an untreated condition. Some preliminary work on a sewerage scheme for the village has been carried out.

LACOCK.

The main Sewage Disposal Works receive the sewage from the major portion of the parish. Part of the sewage is pumped whilst the rest is by gravitation. The works have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

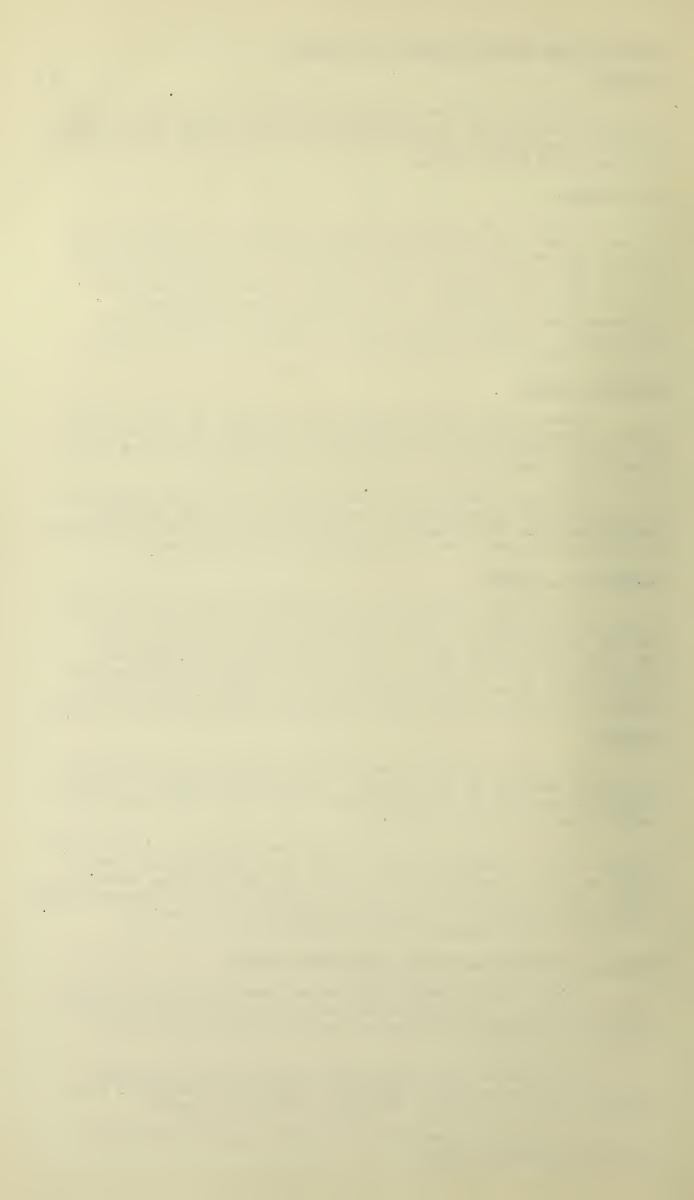
There are subsidiary works at Bewley Lane. The Outfall empties into a settlement tank, from which the effluent over-flows on to an aerating stair. The effluent is then received into a system of irrigating channels which are used alternatively. These Works continue to function satisfactorily and the irrigation land absorbs all the effluent.

PEWSHAM, STANTON. ST. QUINTON and SUTTON BENGER.

There are no proper systems of sewers existing in these four parishes. Each parish has lengths of pipes and ditches serving as sewers, but these are not efficient and require constant attention.

The ditches were originally surface water channels, which in the process of time, have slowly been converted into nothing less than sewers, conveying untreated sewage.

The closet accommodation in these parishes is mainly of the conservancy system.



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (CONTINUED)

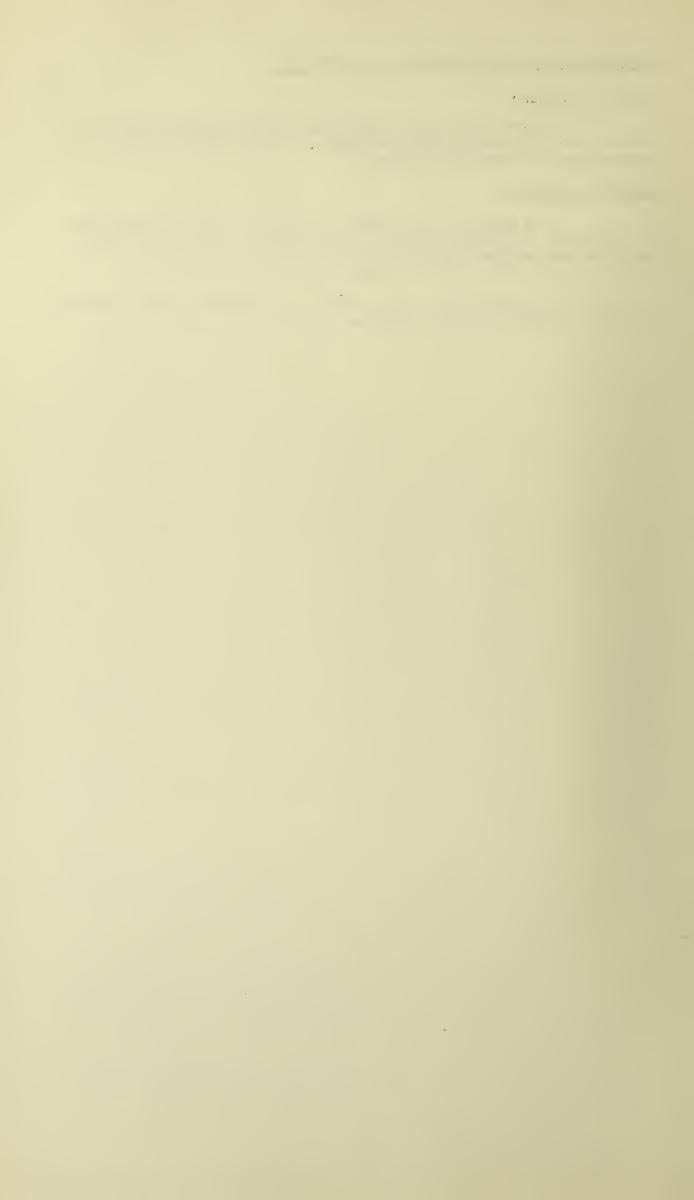
YATTON KEYNELL.

There are several lengths of old sewers in the Parish which discharge into ditches. The present system is incomplete and unsatisfactory.

CESSPOOL EMPTIER.

The Council's cesspool emptying vehicle undertakes the emptying of septic tanks on the Council's housing sites and also undertakes similar work for private owners. A charge is made for this service.

The vehicle is also used for collecting the contents of pail closets at Castle Combe.



I am indebted to Mr. Witham for the following information on water supplies.

The year under review has been marked by the continued growth of the Undertaking, so that at present some 78% of the population of the district has a public piped water supply. This figure is likely to be increased still further in the next few years with the completion of the Eastern Area Water Scheme.

CAPITAL WORKS.

Western Area Water Scheme.

This contract, involving some 17 miles of mains, was commenced in December, 1950 and completed in June last after many difficulties.

Six Water Main Extension.

This contract has also been completed during the year. The work involved some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of mains at Ashley, Goatacre, Long Dean and Avon.

Eastern Area Water Scheme.

Work on the 500,000 gallon reservoir at Bowden Hill commenced in May, 1953 and is substantially completed.

The contract for the 33 miles of mains was commenced in August last and by the end of the year under review about 35% have been completed. Unfortunately it has been found that the Chippenham Corporation, who are supplying water for this scheme, are unable to do so with their present pumping plant. A new pump is on order and as soon as this is installed the Bowden Hill reservoir can be tested and completed and a considerable mileage of mains put into commission. The main laying is proceeding satisfactorily and is slightly ahead of schedule.

Goodshill Pumping Station.

The installation of the two new borehole pumps was completed in March. Some difficulties in the distribution system have been discovered which have prevented this source being used so far to the extent originally expected. These are being overcome but there are signs that there may be substantially more water at this source than can be absorbed by the present distribution system. When more experience has been gained this autumn I hope to report further on the matter. It is, of course, in the interests of oconomy that this source should be utilised to the maximum extent possible.

Malmesbury Road Water Main.

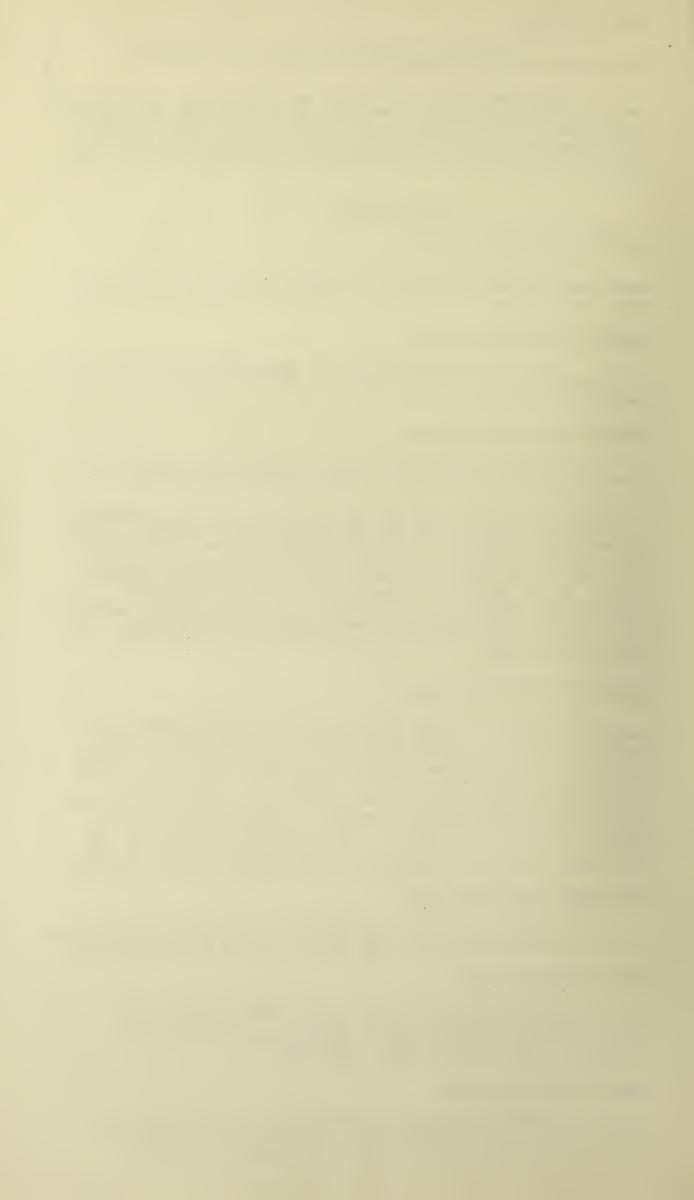
A scheme has been approved and contract let for laying one mile of water main from the Plough Inn to Pretty Chimneys.

Colerne Housing Site.

An extension of the Martin's Croft housing site has necessitated laying a short length of new main and a diversion of the pumping main from Widdenham to Colerne village. This work has been completed.

Widdenham Water Supply.

A proposal has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for augmenting the supply of water to Widdenham, and for providing increased storage



capacity at Rudloe and at Upper Wraxall. This scheme involves laying a main from the Chippenham Borough's reservoir at Five Ways to Widdenham and the provision of Booster Pumps. A concrete reservoir is proposed at a site between Upper Wraxall and Marshfield and an additional high level tank at Rudloe.

The Air Ministry have agreed to contribute to the cost of this scheme in so far as it is designed to meet their future increased demands for water at Colerne Aprodrome and Rudloe Manor.

Air Ministry Housing Site Rudloe.

To meet the needs of the Air Ministry for housing purposes at Rudloe a further scheme has been submitted to the Ministry. Before this scheme can be carried out it is essential that the scheme described above be substantially completed.

Fishers Brook Extension.

The Council have agreed in principle to lay a water main from Low Bridge, Bremhill, to Fishers Brook. This main will be an extension of the Eastern Area Scheme now under construction.

SOURCES.

No changes in the sources of supply have taken place during the year.

The adequacy of the supply at Widdenham gave some cause for concern during the summer, but it was just possible to maintain adequate supplies without restrictions. The coming summer may necessitate some restrictions being imposed as the new proposals referred to above will not be available for at least a year.

There are some signs that the yield of the borehole at Nettleton is falling. The cause and extent of this is at present obscure and the matter is being kept under observation.

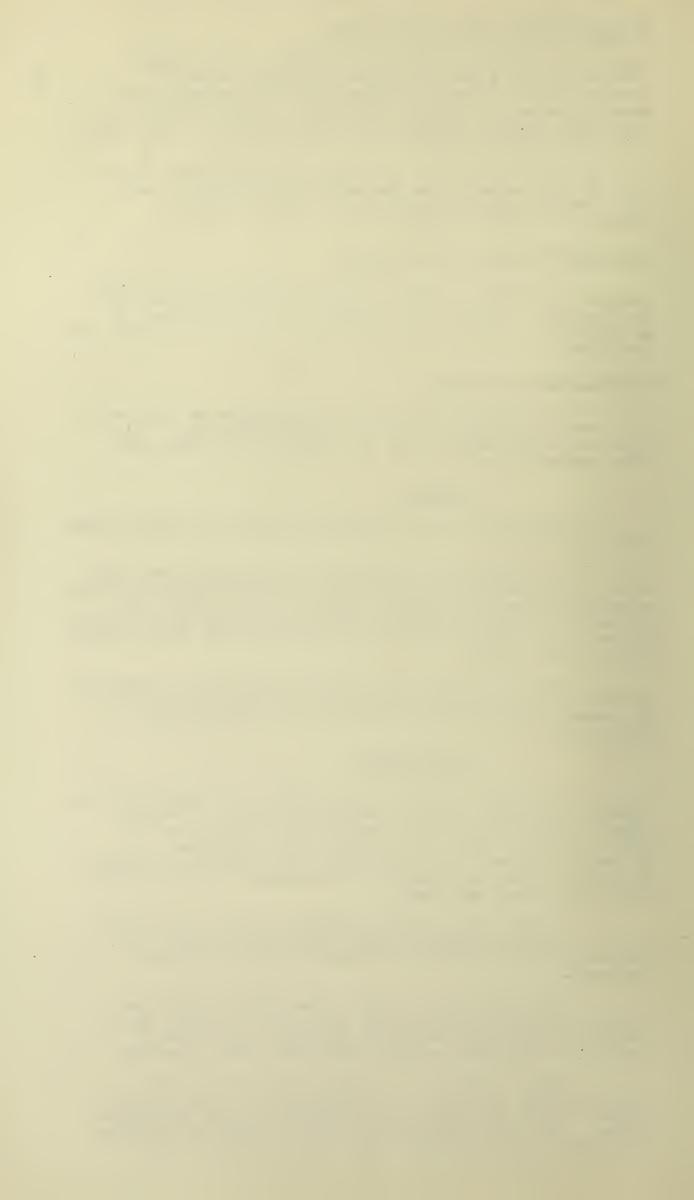
DISTRIBUTION.

Corrosion of spun and cast iron mains accounted for 8 bursts out of 20 repaired during the year. A careful watch is being kept on this problem and steps taken to prevent trouble from this source in all new works. In the case of existing mains the time will come when relaying of certain sections of mains is desirable. In my opinion that time has not yet come?

As the Seagry Booster Station is now a permanent part of the distribution system a duplicate pumping unit has been installed and the reliability of the station increased.

The laying of a new main from Box to Ashley has enabled Middle Hill, Ditteridge and parts of Ashley to be supplied by gravity from Rudloe instead of by means of boosting to Kingsdown and supplying from that reservoir.

Waste inspection, although carried out fairly systematically is still, in my opinion, not being carried out on a scale justified by the present size of the Undertaking. The main difficulty is one of sufficient labour. With other more urgent calls on existing labour it is



inevitable that waste inspection should suffer. With the probable substantial completion of the Eastern Area Scheme during the coming year the question of increased labour force will require serious consideration.

GENERAL.

With the increase in size of the Undertaking, problems are arising in connection with the maintenance of a satisfactory organisation for dealing with emergencies which arise outside nromal working hours. I think that in the near future consideration will have to be given to a more positive form of organisation than the present system which leaves a great deal to chance.

Also the question of the maintenance of the growing number of small pumping stations will require consideration.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953-4 AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1952-53.

1952-53.			
		1 <u>952-3</u>	1953-4
Population etc.			
Population (1953 estimated)		35,650	35,320.
Number of dwelling houses		7,314 +	7,458 +
Consumers			
Houses supplied direct by R.D).C. +	4,117	4,456
Houses supplied by other Auth	norities+	773 4,890	773 5,229
+ Excluding living accommod by Service Departments a direct by them.		L	
Estimated percentage of popul	lation suppli	ed. 76%	78%
New connections made, excludi	ng new Counc house		165
Water Distribut	ed.		
Source.			
Chippenham Borough:	Yewstock	89,990,000	99,624,000
	Monks Lane	53,843,000	61,691,000
	Copenacre	26,786,000	32,777,000
	Other Place	s 5,181,000 175,800,000	
W i ddonham		102,090,000	
Nettleton		14,556,000	9
Goodshill		7,034,000	
		10,000,000	

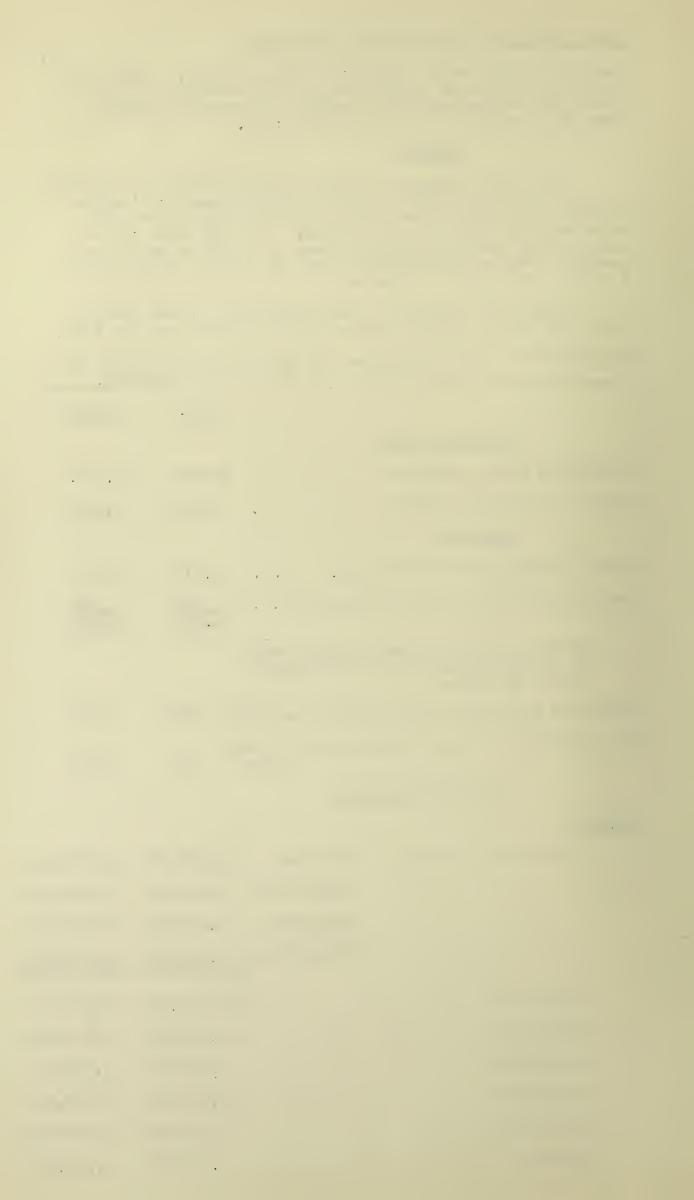
1,270,000+ 1,270,000+

2,140,000

2,390,000

Hilmarton

Foxham



WATER SUPPLIES (WATER DISTRIBUTED CONTINUED)

			4 14
Slaughterford	70,000+	70,000+	17
East Tytherton(Wick Hill)	50,000+	50,000+	
Compton B assett (RAF)	2,684,000	2,719,000	
Yatesbury (RAF)	1,170,000	1,180,000	
Goatacre(Cricklade & Wootton Bassett RDC	82,000	1,338,000	
Stockley(Caline Boro)	tret	442,000	napriendo
31	7,196,000	319,343,000	galls.

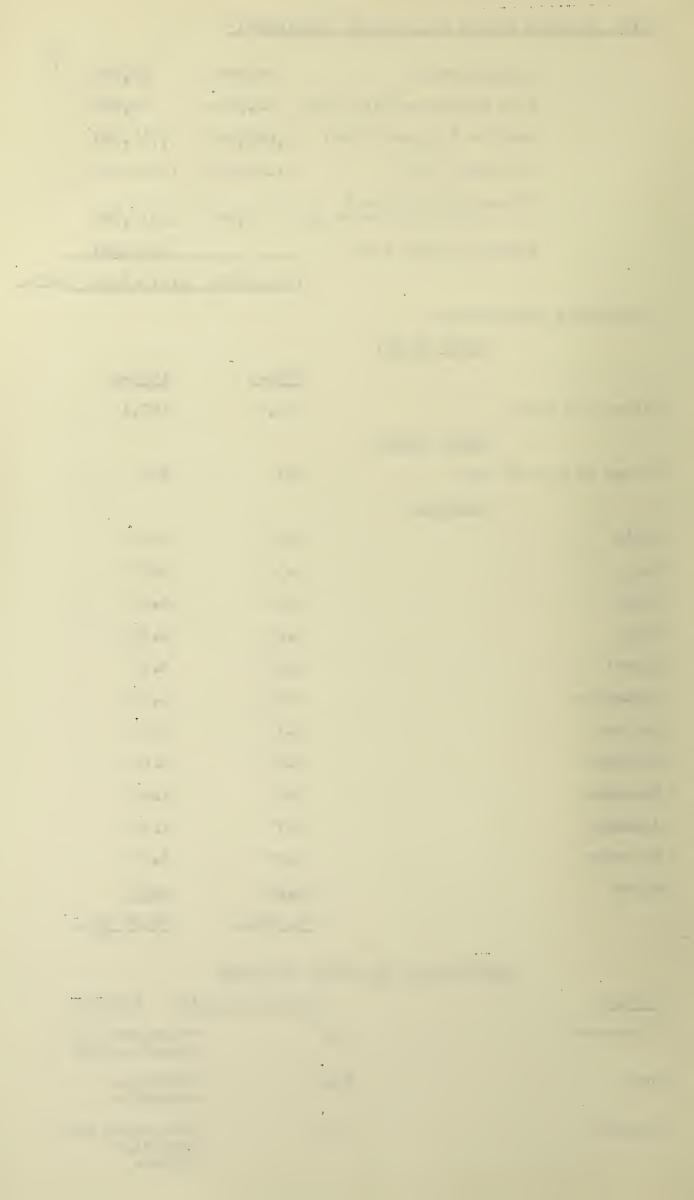
+ estimated consumption.

WATER MAINS.

	1952-3	1953-4
Mileage of mains	125•8	142.1
WATER METERS		
In use at end of year	687	752
RAINFALL		
April	2.09	2.47
May	4•53	3.09
June	2.21	1.85
July	1.40	2.85
August	6•32	3. 24
September	3.05	3.96
October	4.17	2.09
November	3.24	2.60
December	4.97	0.62
January	0.77	1.95
February	2•37	3 •58
March	0.81	2.57
	35.93ins.	30.87 ins.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

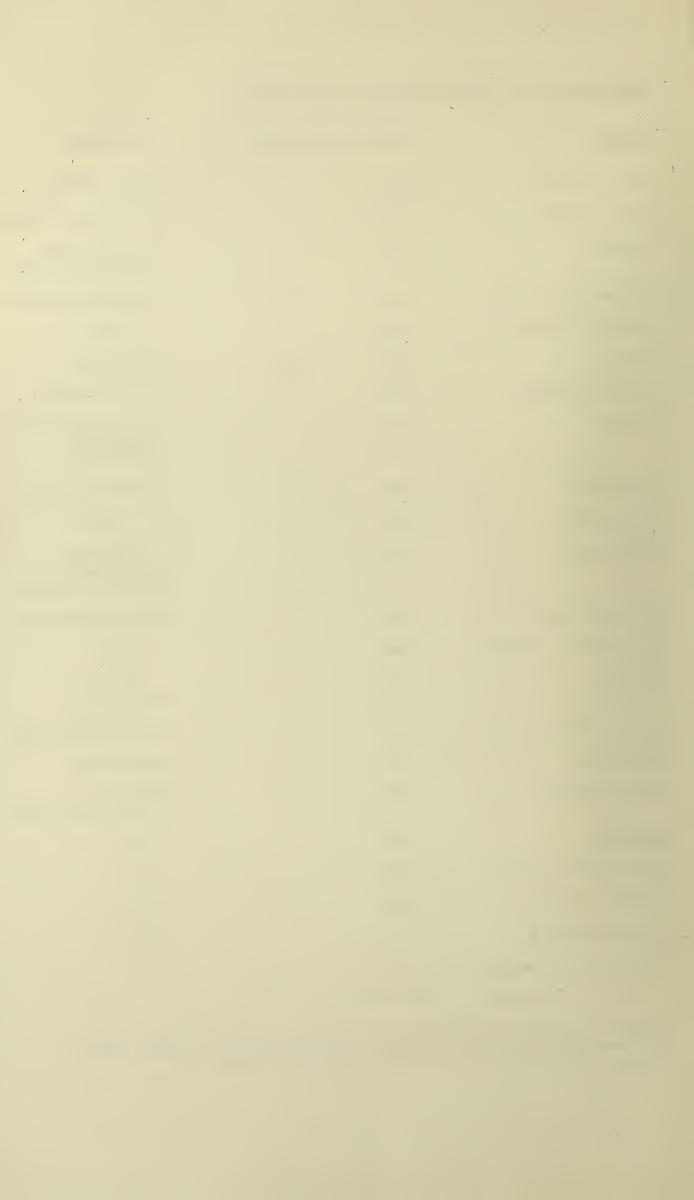
Parish	Mileage of m	mins Sources
Biddestone	4.9	Chippenham Boro Slaughterford
Box	13.0	Widdenham Washwells
Bremhill	6.1	Chippenham Boro Wick Hill Foxham.



DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SUPPLIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Parish</u>	Mileage of mains	Sources.
Calne Without	4.5	Calne Boro.
Castle Combe	4.6	Chippenham Boro.
Cherhill	3•1	Air Ministry Chippenham Boro.
Chippenham Without	1.2	Chippebham Boro.
Christian Malford	4.6	ditto
Colerne	6.5	Widdenham
Compton Bassett	3.2	Air Ministry
Corsham	21.7	Chippenham Boro. Widdenham Goodshill
Grittleton	9.1	Chippenham Boro
Heddington	0.7	ditto
Hilmarton	6.6	Hilmarton Cricklade & Wootton Bassett
Kington Langley	4.3	Chippenham Boro
Kington St. Michael	6.8	ditto
Lacock	6 . 9	ditto Goodshill
Langley Burrell Wt.	4.8	Chippenham Boro
Nettleton	5.2	Ne ttl eton
North Wraxall	3.9	Widdenham Chippenham Boro.
Pewsham	7.6	ditto
Stanton St. Quinton	2.8	ditto
Sutton Benger	4.4	ditto
Yatton Keynell	5.1	ditto
Chippenham Borough	0.5	**
TOTAL: -	142.1 miles	

NOTE: - The West Gloucestershire Water Company supply the village of Burton in the parish of Nettleton, and Calne Borosupply Mile Elm in the Parish of Calne Without.



REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO: - The Chairman & members of the Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a report on the activities of the Public Health Department during 1953.

A glance at the summary of visits on page 2 will give an indication to members of the Council of the variety of work covered by the department.

It will be seen that greater emphasis was given to housing work and I am pleased to record that it was possible for the Council to issue demolition orders on a limited number of very sub-standard cottages; thus a start has been made to eradicate unfit houses in the Council's district. In 1954 it may be possible to extend the work and to deal with more of this slum property.

Your officers have worked with some success, persuading owners of house property to connect to the Council's public water mains or sewers and good progress has been made in this direction. It is pleasing to report on the ready response of property owners in Castle Combe to connect their houses to the new public sewer, although it will not be possible to operate this sewerage scheme until April or May, 1954.

The detailed work of the department is set out under its respective headings in the body of this report.

May I again express my thanks to Dr. Broomhead, Medical Officer of Health, for his advice and co-operation.

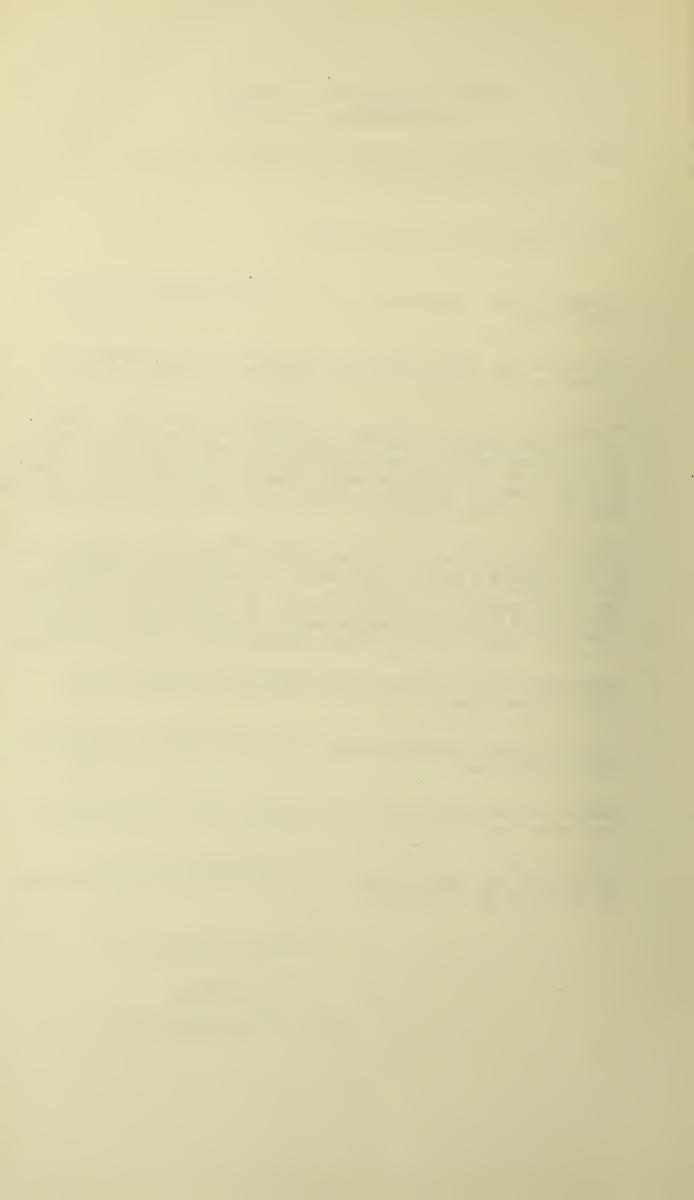
I would also like to thank members of the Council for their support and encouragement in this vital work of environmental hygiene.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the loyal support given to me by the other officers and staff of the department.

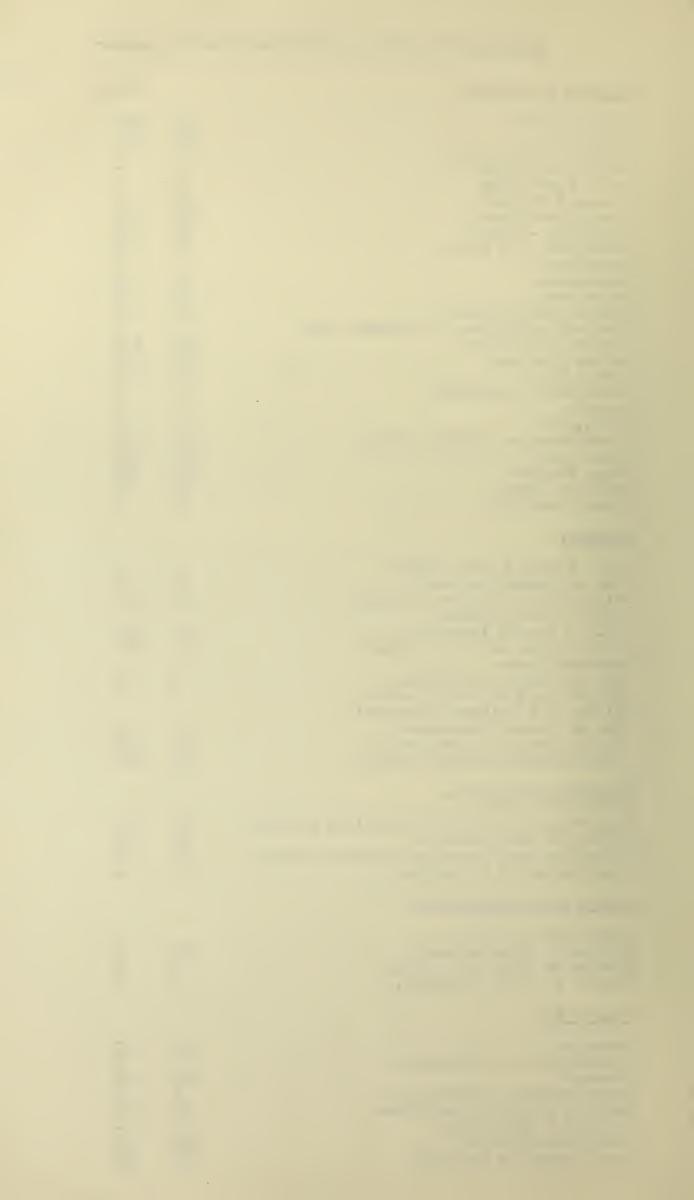
Yours obediently,

H.J. TAYLOR.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



General Semitation		1952
Vater supply	32 7 523	
Drainage Stables & Piggeries	19	13
Offensive Trades Fried Fish Shops	12	8
Licensed Premises Tents, Vans, Sheds	40 223	192
Factories - Power Factories - No Power	223 57 31	34 10
Workplaces Outworkers		
Bakehouses Public Conveniences	38 45	50 44 2
Theatres and Places of Entertainment Refuse Collection	17 38 45 3 175	2 1 7 3
Refuse Disposal Rats & Mice	164 15	
Atmospheric Pollution	23	23 4 7 21
Schools Shops, Food	18	21
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits Nuisances	147 208	360
Water Samples Sanitary Survey	250 68	242 43
Sewage Samples	3 5	•••
Housing.		
Under Public Health Acts: - No. of Houses inspected	36	54
Visits paid to above houses. Under Housing Acts: -	84	
No. of houses inspected Visits paid to above houses	7 0 335	
Overcrowding: -		10
No. of houses inspected. Visits paid to above houses	5 8	9
Filthy or Verminous Premises: - No. of houses inspected	6	14
Visits paid to above houses Miscellaneous housing visits	11 61	3 7 106
Infectious Diseases.		
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	66	50
Visits re disinfection Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	31 41	2 7 53
Food Poisoning Inquiries	4	-
Meat & Food Inspection.		
Inspection of Meat Visits to Slaughterhouse	12	8
Visits to Shops and Stalls Visits to Other Premises.	3	8 2 1
Visits to: -	_	
Butchers	38	21
Fishmongers & Poulterers Grocers	5 28	6 20
Greengrocers & Fruiterers Dairies & Milk Distributors	1 32 7	4 42
Dairies & Milk Shops Ice Cream Premises	7	42
Food Preparing Premises	35	49



		(1952)
Market Stalls Restaurants and Cafes Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts Canteens	2 60 21 3	- 2 1
Visits in connection with sampling.		
Milk bacteriological Milk, Biological (T.T.) Ice Cream Food & Drugs Samples Miscellaneous Food Visits	25 17 151 - 3	55 - 123 - 3
	3752	3364

DRAINAGE

Nuisances

Many complaints of nuisances were received and dealt with. In some cases it was possible to secure complete abatement of such nuisances, whilst in others it was only possible to abate them temporarily.

Connections to Sewer.

Corsham, Neston, Westwells, Moor Green and Elly Green.

During the year the Council approved sewer extensions at Baker's Corner and Elly Green to enable properties in these areas to be provided with modern sanitary facilities.

The extension at Baker's Corner was completed during the year but that at Elly Green was still under construction at the end of December. A number of owners have connected to this new sewer and it is anticipated that all 13 houses will be connected early in 1954.

Castle Combe.

With the advent of the construction of the new sewer in Castle Combe, a number of property owners prepared schemes for the linking up of their property and at the end of the year 13 houses were connected.

Sanitary Survey of Houses in the Mount Pleasant, Hardenhuish Lane and Malmesbury Road areas of Chippenham Without and Langley Burrell Without.

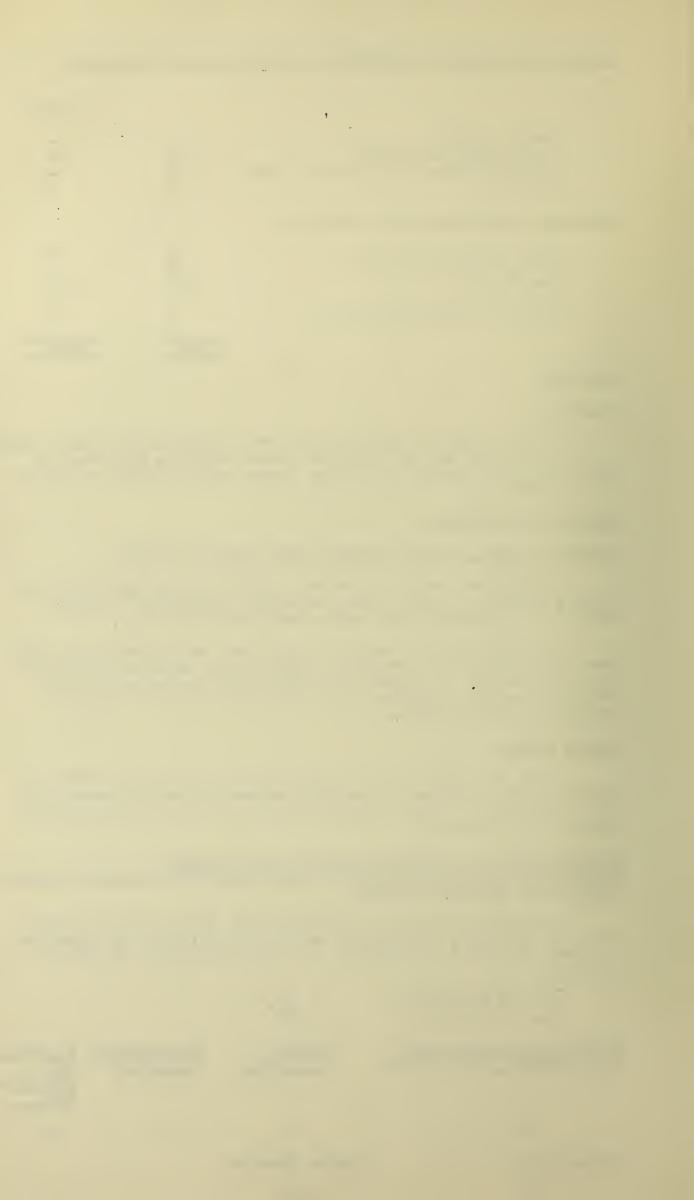
Following receipt of complaints of ditches being fouled by house drainage, a survey of sanitary facilities at properties in these areas was carried out and the undermentioned details obtained

> No. of Properties 53 No. of Occupiers 167

Drainage by septic tank, with effluent to ditches.	Sealed Cesspools	Overflowing Cesspools	No Drain- age Facilit- ies.
37	2	1	13

No. of W.C. 's No. of E.C. 's.

41 12



Sanitary Survey of Houses in the Mount Pleasant, Hardenhuish Lane and Malmesbury Road areas of Chippenham Without and Langley Burrell Without (continued)

Houses with Baths.

39

After the Council had given consideration to this report and a report from Dr. Broomhead on the effect of this drainage might have on the Chippenham Water Supply, the Council's Engineer was instructed to prepare a sewerage scheme for the area in consultation with the Engineer to the Borough of Chippenham.

SAMPLING OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

Check samples of effluents from the Council's main sewage works, and from smaller disposal plants at Council house sites, have been taken, and with the exception of the samples taken from the disposal works to the Ford Council houses, all other samples have been satisfactory. The Council's Engineer is investigating the cause of the unsatisfactory samples from Ford with a view to improving the effluent.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Yatesbury Ford	1	2
Colerne Corsham Lacock	1	
Yatton Keynell	<u>1</u>	2

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Box - 1 Corsham - 2 Post Office lane and Station Road.

These conveniences have been well maintained by the part-time attendants.

Improvements were carried out to the gentlemen's convenience at Station Road, Gorsham. A new flushing cistern was provided to the urinal and a new flat concrete roof constructed.

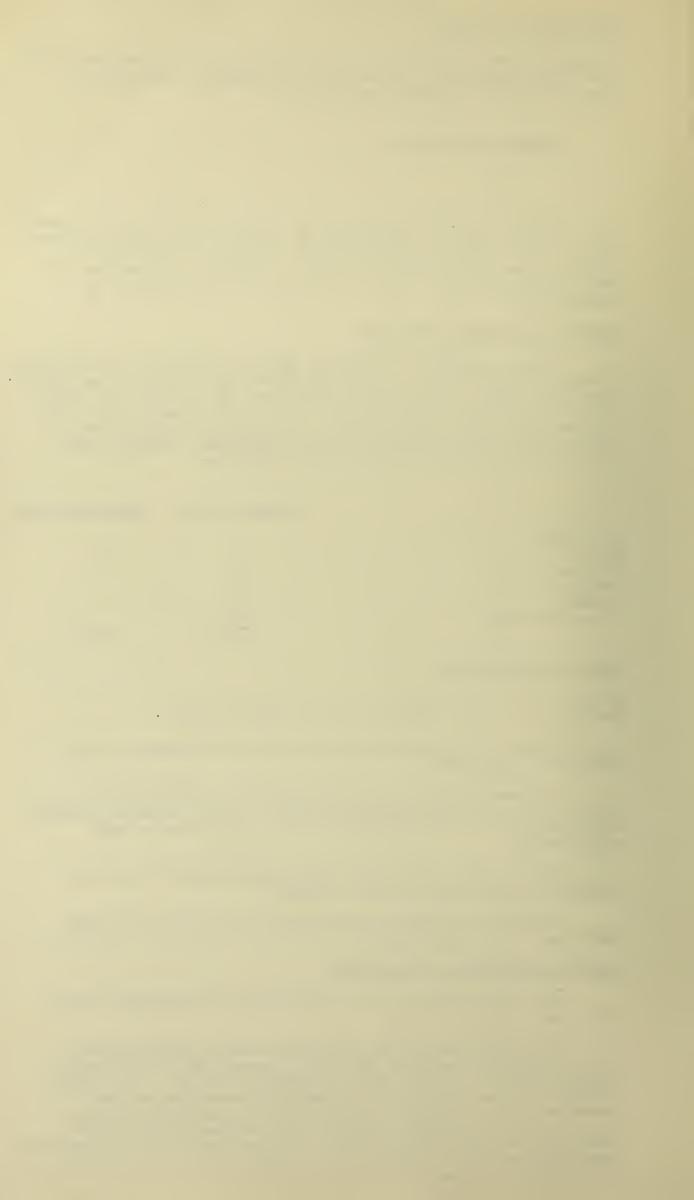
Much wilful damage is still occasioned to the slotmachines on the doors of the closets.

Sites for public conveniences at Colerne and Castle Combe are still required.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

No alterations in the collections of household refuse were made during the year.

The two 10-cubic yard and one 7-cubic yard Bedford refuse vehicles were used for this purpose and with regular maintenance have proved very reliable vehicles. The large increase in the quantity of refuse collected due to the increased number of houses and additional demands from the Royal Air Force Station, Colerne has strained the present organisation considerably and the Council will have to consider purchasing another vehicle during 1954 in order to maintain the present service.



The labour employed includes one working foreman, 3 Loader/Drivers, 4 loaders and two tip attendants. No increased labour has been employed although your commitments have increased.

Only six tips are now available for use and the one at Burton is nearly full. The other tips are situated at Biddestone, Gastard, Nethermore, Spirthill and Sutton Benger. For more than six months the refuse tip at Biddestone was on fire and the tip could not be used. No damage has been caused to the surrounding land and the fire has been held in check.

Negotiations have been proceeding between Miss Talbot, Messrs. Hill & Sons and the Council concerning the use of the sand and gravel pit at Inwood, Lacock, as a future refuse tip, and it is possible that this area will be available to the Council early in 1954.

The cost of maintaining this service has remained very constant despite the increase in wages etc.

During September the Council took delivery of a Muledozer to be used at the refuse tips for levelling the refuse and covering with surplus soil. In the short time it has been in use it has proved a very useful machine.

Total mileage, 3 vehicles	24553
Petrol	2950 gallons
Oil	264 pints
Miles per gallon	8.3

Refuse costs.

Total costs	£5 , 134	(£5,069)
Collection. Disposal	£4,106 £1,028	(3, 896) (1, 173)

Per thousand population.

Collection	£115. 3. 4 (£109. 15. 0)
Disposal	£ 28. 16. $7(£33. 0. 10)$ £143.19.11(£142. 15.10)
	£143.19.11(£142. 15.10)

Per ton of Refuse

1381 loads,	approx.							47 65	
274 "	11	2	tons.	6	cwts.	1	qr.	633	tons tons
								5661	tons

= 18/1.65d per ton (18/3.3d)

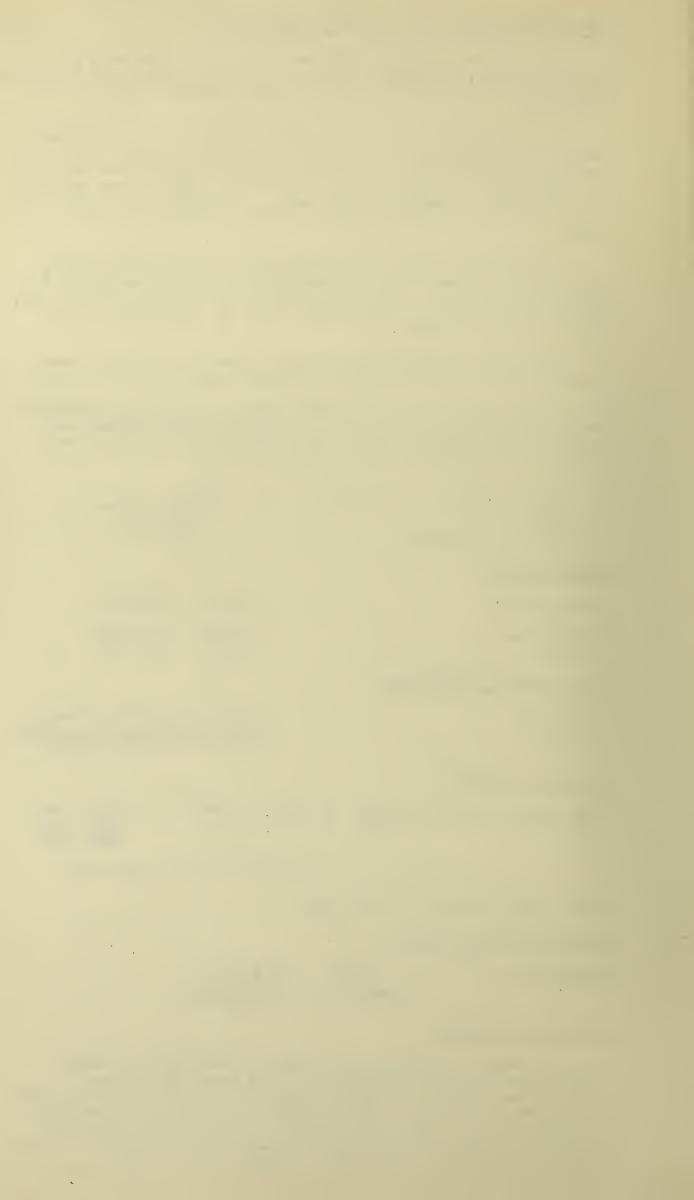
Note: - 1952 figures in brackets.

Per Head of Population

Collection Disposal	2/3.64d 6.92d	(2/2,228d) (7,789d) (2/10,017d)
-	2/10.156	(2/10,017d)

SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS.

In order to ensure that certain houses were provided with proper covered impervious refuse bins, 66 informal notices were served on householders to provide such containers and by the end of the year 23 notices had been complied with. 69 dustbins were sold from stock. Far too many houses are without proper receptacles for refuse, but the present Public Health Legislation concerning the provision of such containers does not help to speedily remedy the position.



Litter Baskets. 24

18 litter baskets have now been provided throughout the district, additional baskets having been fixed at Kington Langley and North Wraxall.

These are serving a useful purpose, but it is disappointing to have to report that many of these baskets are damaged by hooligans.

SALVAGE.

In Corsham and Box, waste paper is salvaged every Tuesday by a special collection in order to relieve the refuse collectors of this responsibility on their busiest day of the week. Through out the remainder of the district such material is collected and carried in the trailers attached to the refuse vehicles. This separate collection of waste paper has two advantages, it saves tipping space and more important still, the separation of this material from the household refuse greatly reduces the risk of fire at the refuse tips.

The labour devoted to this work, in my opinion, is not wasted, although the revenue and expenditure figures show a loss of approximately £520. If this service were curtailed it would not be possible to reduce the number of men employed as a certain amount of surplus labourmust be carried to meet the loss of working time occasioned by holidays and sickness.

The quantity of waste paper collected exceeded that of last year by 18% tons.

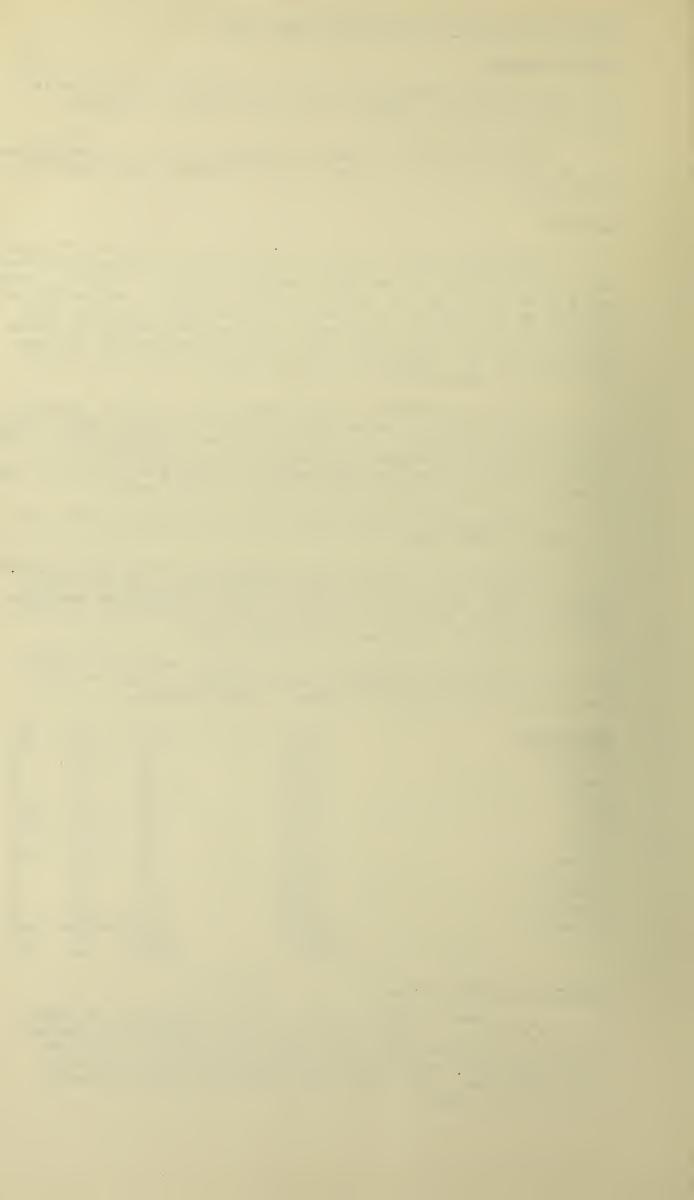
The price offered for waste paper has varied from £4.10.0 to £5.10.0 per ton. Cardboard is worth £7 per ton and every effort is made to salvage as much of this material as possible. These materials are baled by one man who is paid 2/3d. and 2/-respectively for each cwt. of material baled.

If the price offered for waste paper continues to rise, and there is every indication that it will, the loss on this service next year should be reduced still further.

Collection January February March April May June July August September October November December	Cwts. 221 1 225 4 241 4 303 216 219 3 4 88 266 4 398 331 1 2 419 2 140 4 3070 (2703)	£. 51 51 54 68 48 49 19 59 87 81 112 38 722. (1216.	s• 7 17 5 3 11 8 16 5 17 2 0 10 6 1•	11 17 6 11 10 0 10 1 3 8 11 0)
--	---	---	--------------------------------------	---

Salvage of Scrap Metal.

Just over 58 tons of tins etc. were salvaged and sold for £29. 0. 6. In addition to this sum a subsidy of £4.18.0 per ton was received from the London and Southern Counties Joint Committee, via Coopers (Metals) Ltd., Swindon, to the end of October. The total sum received for this material was therefore £220.



Salvage of Scrap Metal (continued)

After 31st. October the dealer receiving these materials terminated his contract with the Council and it was necessary to find another outlet. A local dealer agreed to collect from our refuse tips and make a payment of 10/- per ton. I have also managed to secure a reduced subsidy of £3 per ton for this material.

Kitchen Waste.

This is collected privately in parts of the Council's district, including Box, Corsham and Lacock.

Covered galvanised storage bins are provided by the collectors and no complaints of nuisances have been received of the method of storage and collection.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Public Health Act, 1936 Section 107

There are no offensive trade establishments as defined by Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, within the area of the Council.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

The four fish shops have been visited 12 times during the year and improvements to two premises have been effected.

Situation of Fish Shops.

Box	2
Colerne	1
Corsham	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 Section 269

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Licences authorising persons to erect or station and use Moveable Dwellings.

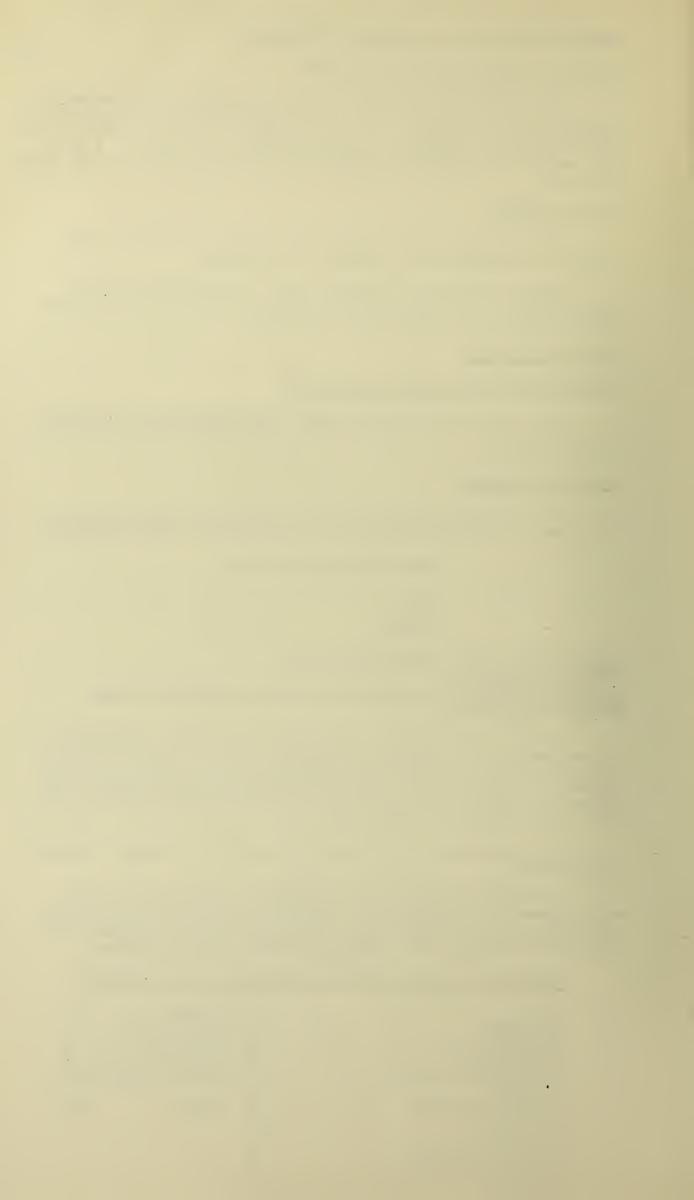
It is the Council's policy to licence the stationing and occupation of individual caravans, rather than to licence sites upon which a number of caravans may be stationed. The number of such moveable directlings licensed has increased from 52 to 62, despite an improvement in the housing position, with more houses to let or for sale.

One applicant was refused a licence to occupy a caravan at Hilmarton.

Statutory action was recommended against an occupier of a caravan at Yatesbury for permitting overcrowding and for stationing and occupying this dwelling without a licence. He left the district before official action was necessary.

Parishes in which moveable dwellings are situated.

Box	8	Pewsham	2
Bremhill	2	Sta nton St.	
Cherhill	5	Quinton.	3
Chippenham Wt	7	Sutton Benger	3
Christian Malford	2	Yatton Keynell	
Colerne	1	•	elithrefred
Compton Bassett	1	Total:-	62
Corsham	16		TOTAL PROPERTY.
Hilmarton	7		
Kington Langley	i		
Kington St. Michael	2		
Lacock	7		



Filthy and Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons.

Several instances of verminous premises have come to the notice of the department and the appropriate treatments have been given.

Fortunately such cases are very few, although from time to time a serious infestation comes to our notice, demanding special consideration.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 Sections 13,14 & 15. Byelaws re handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, (made under Sec. 15 Food & Drugs Act, 1938)

I set out below a table indicating the number of food premises, by type of business, established in the area. I cannot claim that this list is entirely accurate, but it will give a very good indication of the variety and number of such businesses in your area.

General Stores	46
Grocers	22
Bakers	11
Butchers	10
Sweet Shops	8
Fish & Fruit	4
Fish & Chips	4
Cafes	13
Chemists	4
Travelling Snacks	2

The above list does not include the large number of premises licensed by the Ministry of Food as Catering Establishments, neither does it contain details of dairies and licensed premises; the numbers of such establishments are recorded elsewhere in this report.

Regular inspections of food premises have been carried out and where conditions were found which infringed the Council's Food Byelaws, informal notices were issued requesting compliance with these Byelaws. The Council did not initiate any legal proceedings for infringement of the byelaws during the year.

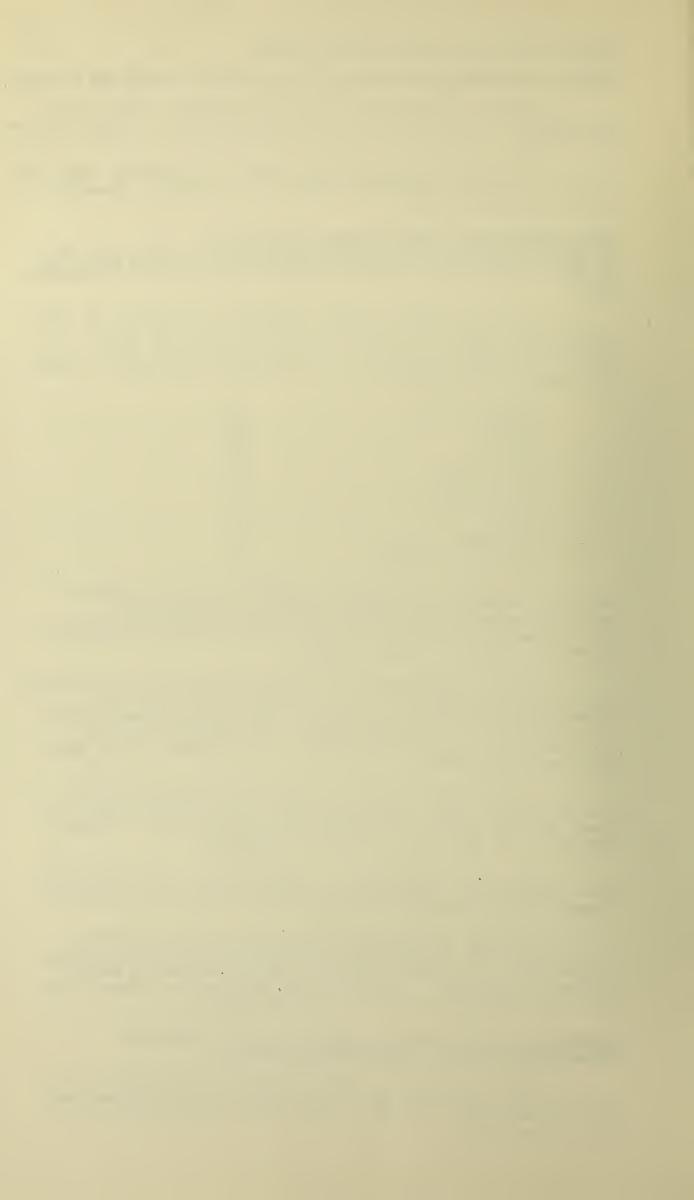
In the larger Gounty Boroughs and Boroughs "Clean Food Campaigns" have been inaugurated and lectures have been given on food hygiene to members of the food trade and much publicity has been given to these activities.

It is very difficult to stimulate any enthusiasm for such lectures in a rural area, where the shops are scattered throughout the various parishes.

I prefer to discuss the requirements of the food legislation with proprietors and staff at their own premises. In this way it is easier to point out infringements and to recommend remedies. I believe the shop owners welcome this personal contact with them and their staffs.

Registration of Premises used in connection with the Manufacture or Sale of Preserved Foods etc.

Six premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 for the preparation, manufacture and sale of sausages and cooked meats. The premises have been well maintained.



The premises are situated at :-

Box 1
Calne Wt 1
Corsham 3
Lacock 1

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938
Schedule of Condemned Foods, 1953.

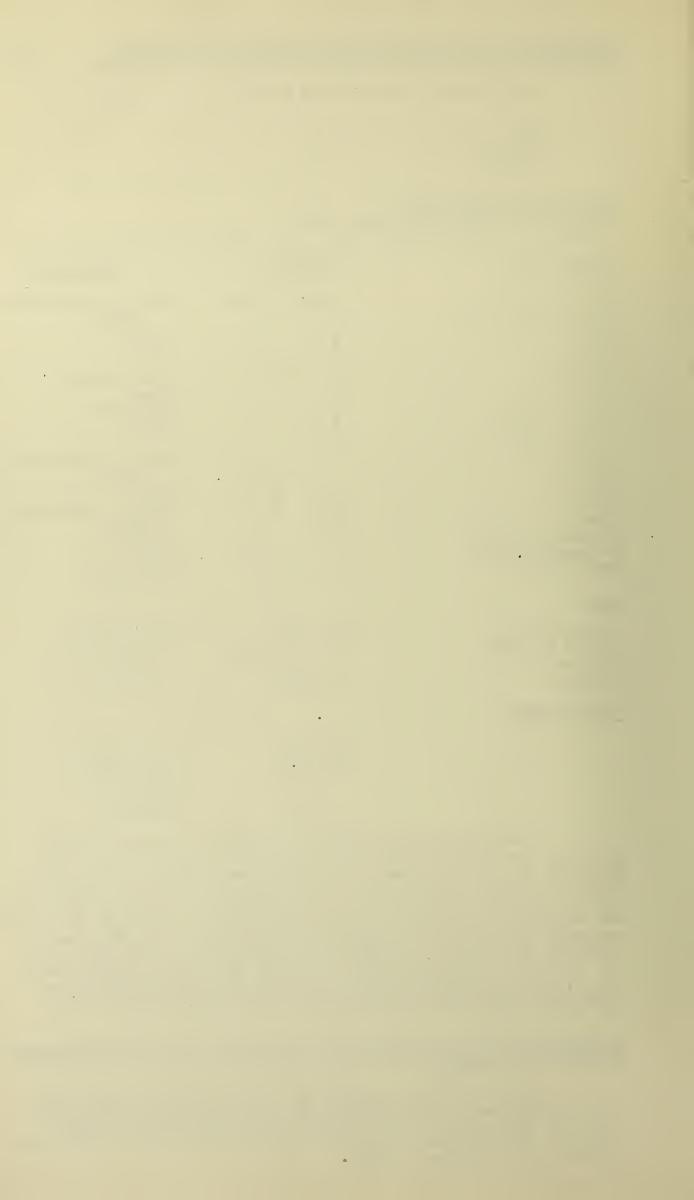
The undermentioned foodstuffs were condomned during the year: -

Tinned Goods	<u>Quantity</u>	Condition.
Luncheon meat Veal and Ham Loaf Stewing Steak	51bs. 15 oz. 1 " 8 "	Blown & punctured. ditto ditto
Meat Pork Brawn ditto Jellied Veal	1 " 8 " 5 " 1 " 8 " 43 " 8 " 1 " 8 "	Blown " Putrefaction. Blown
Corned Beef Steak & Gravy Brisket Beef	24 " 6 " 12 " 6 " 7 " 1 " 15 "	Punctured Blown
Salmon Sardines Soup	4 11	Blown & punctured. ditto Blown
Tomatoes Plums Evapourated milk	4 "	Blown & punctured ditto ditto
Pineapple slices Cranberries	1" 14"	Blown Punctured
Fish		
Filleted cod Smoked haddock	<i>3</i> 0 stone 14 lbs.	Putrefaction ditto
Kippers Haddock	1 stone 1 stone	Decomposition ditto
Meat & Offal		
	286 lbs. 70 lbs 8 lbs	Putrefaction Bone Taint Skin rash &
	5 1bs	bruising Abscess.

Most foodstuffs condemned consist of tinned foods. Requests are received from food traders to examine individual tins and small consignments of tinned food suspected of being unfit for human consumption. All condemned tins are collected and disposed of at the Council's refusetip. Occasionally we are called in to examine larger consignments of food at N.A.A.F.I. premises attached to military establishments. The 30 stone of filleted cod referred to above was examined and condemned at one of these establishments. In this case the condemned food was given to a 12g-keeper for pig food on condition that the fish was first adequately sterilised by boiling before being fed to the pigs.

Registration of Premises used in connection with the Manufacture or Sale of Ice-Cream.

One Ice-Cream factory at Box is still registered for the manufacture of ice-cream by the hot mix method, but during the year production at the factory ceased and supplies were obtained from another factory. The premises were used for the storage of ice-cream in bulk.



Another factory at Castle Combe has not manufactured ice cream for several years and the registration of these premises has been cancelled.

57 premises have been registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and have been inspected on 94 occasions. In addition, 76 visits have been made in connection with the sampling of ice cream.

Ice-Cream Sampling.

140 samples of ice cream have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manor Hospital, Bath. The results were as follows:-

Provisional Grade

1	11	111	lV	TOTAL
119	16	2	3	140

The Public Health Laboratory Service suggests that 50% of a vendors samples should fall into category 1, 80% into category 1 & 11 no more than 20% into categories 111 & IV. As at least 96% of the samples taken in this district were placed in categories 1 & 11 these results can be considered as highly satisfactory.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS,

Several new catering establishments were opened during the year and these premises were first inspected before they were recommended for licensing. There are now 120 catering establishments in the Council's district. Improvements at certain existing establishments were obtained, including the provision of new kitchens, larders and water heaters. Two premises were closed by the owners because they could not see their way clear to carry out the extensive requirements considered necessary to bring the property up to satisfactory standards.

LICENSED PREMISES - SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The original survey of licensed premises carried out in 1951 revealed the extent of the sanitary and other facilities available at these premises. Since that date owners of premises have been asked to ensure that the following facilities are available:-

Adequate sanitary facilities, including drainage.

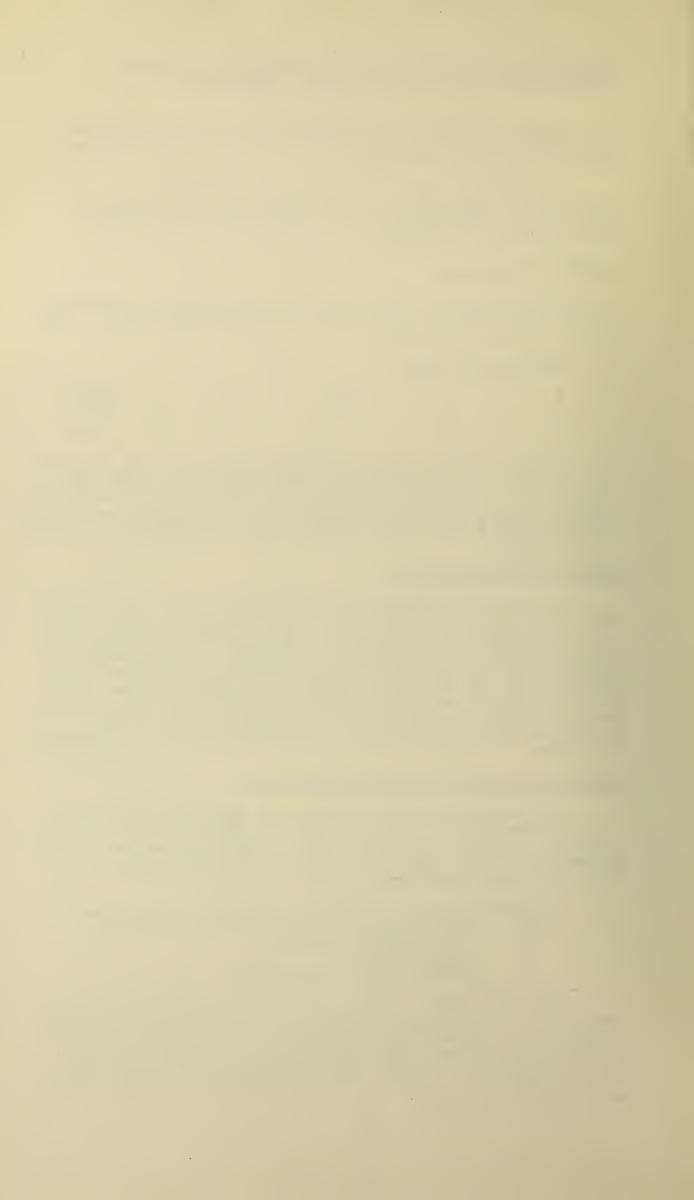
" Water supply

" washing-up facilities

" cellarage

" lighting and ventilation.

Much good progress has been obtained in securing these facilities. Major improvements were carried out to licensed premises at Littleton Drew and Nettleton: other improvements were made to premises at Sutton Benger and Yatton Keynell. One licensed house at West Kington was closed as the requirements necessary to bring it to a satisfactory standard were considered uneconomic.



38 inspections of bakehouses were made during the year, in the following parishes: -

Bremhill	2
Castle Combe	2
Cherhill	1
Colerne	1
Corsham	4
Kington Langley	1
Kington St. Michael	l
Sutton Benger	1
,	13

These premises were generally satisfactory but representations were made to improve the general conditions at one bakehouse in Cherhill. Improvements to drainage and flour-store and provision of counter show cases were obtained. Other improvements secured include the complete replastering of bakehouse and the provision of bread rails at another. A further bakehouse at Box ceased to operate on the retirement of the owner.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 Section 57. Licensing of Slaughter-houses and Knackers' Yards.

The knacker's yard at Heddington was again re-licensed. This was the only license issued as all other slaughterhouses in the district have been closed since 1940.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 Section 3.

No slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

FOOD & DRUGS ACTS, 1938 to 1950.

Registration of Dairies, other than Dairy Farms, and of Distributors.

One new dairy at Lacock has been registered solely for the storage of bottled milk.

32 inspections have been made of Dairies and improvements carried out at two of them,

No. of registered dairies 11
No. of registered distributors 24

The Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 53.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-53.

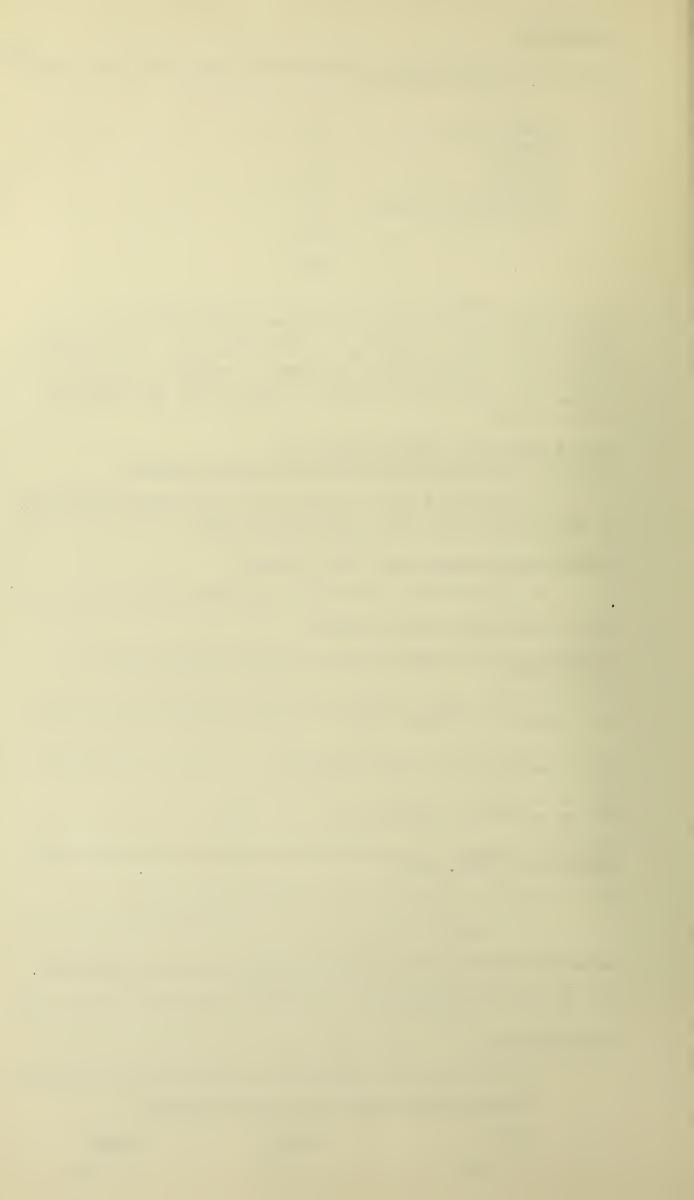
No. of Dealer's licences to use special designation "T.T.". .9

Milk Sampling.

Milk samples were submitted for examination as follows:-

Methylene Blue Test (for keeping quality).

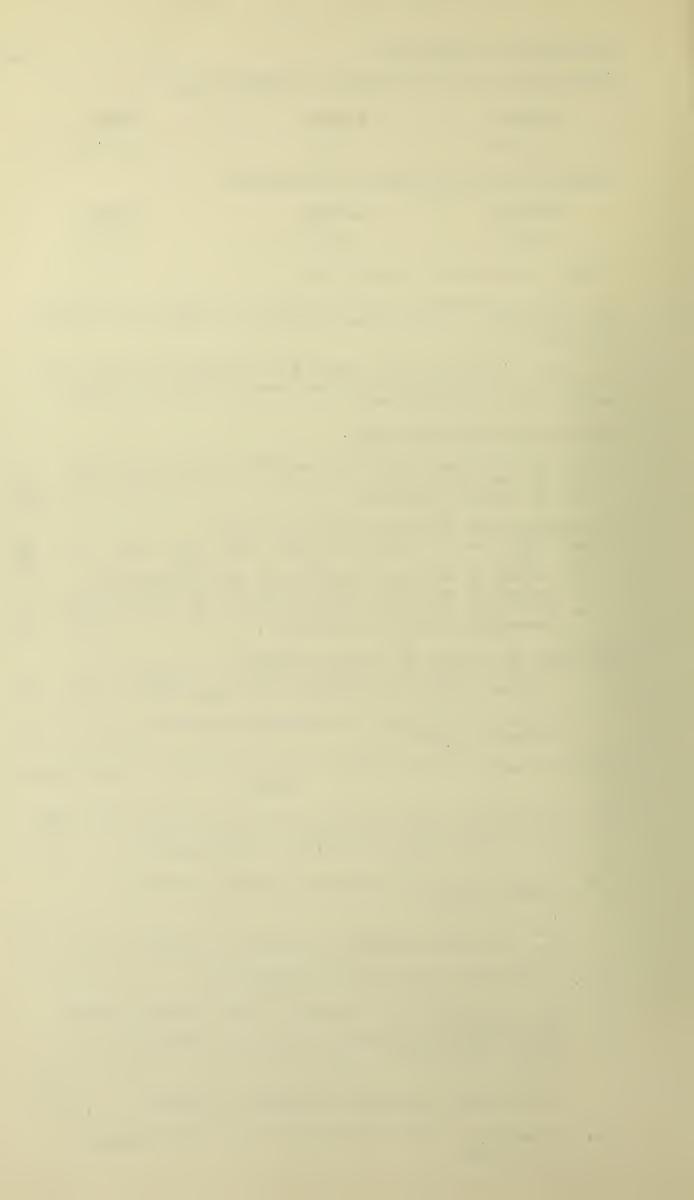
Passed	Failed	Total.
43 (42)	10 (3)	53 (45)



Phosphatase Test (for efficient pasteurisation).

Phosph	atase Test	(for effic	ient pas	teurisat	ion).		
	Passed	F	ailed		To	tal.	
	28 (29)		1 (2)		29	(31)	
Biolog	ical (for p	resence of	tubercu	losis)			
	Passed.	F	ailed.		Ţ	otal.	
	6 (27)]	Nil (1)		6	(28)	
Figure	s in bracke	ts are for	1952.				
	The percent est (23%) i 16%)						
Office	The results r of the Mi considered	nistry of .	Agricult				
HOUSIN	G STATISTIC	S FOR 1953	• • · · · · · ·				
l. No. (a) (b)	of new hou by local a by private	ses and fluthority enterpris	ats comp	oleted du		year.	15041
2. Ins 1. 2. 3.	Number of injurious Number of	for Housin	g Defect " found to as to bo found no	be so de unfit for to be	Hsg. " angerous or habit	or ation	. 36 . 70 . 16 a . 53
3. Rem	edy of Defe Number of informal a	cts by Inf dwellings ction (no	rendered	l fit in	consequo pects")	ence of	
	Number of informal a	dwellings ction • •					. 2
4. Act	ion under S	tatutory P		oublic He	alth Act	; and H	ousing
A. 1.	No. of dwe	s under Se llings in d requring	respect	of which	notices	3	
2.	No. of dwe formal not	llings ren				of	
		ors al authori					
В.	Proceeding	s under Pu	blic Hea	lth Acts	•		
1. 2.	were serve	allings in d	dered fi	t after	service	of	
	a. By owner b. By loca	ers l authorit	y in def	ault of	owners	• • •	

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.



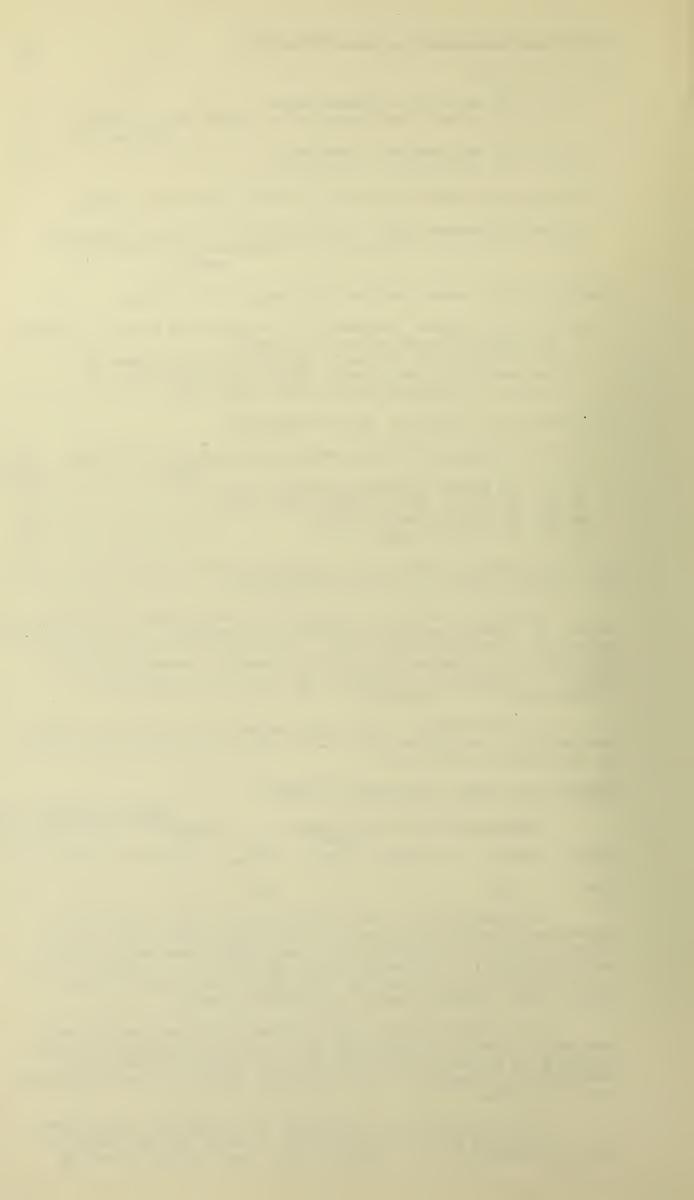
Many improvements have been secured to existing cottage property as a result of inform—al action following the receipt of complaints of defects.

HOUSIN	G ACT, 194	9 IMPROVEM	ENT GRAD	VTS.			
-					Apps.	submit	ted to
	Apps. de	alt with b	y R.D.C.		Ministry R	egiona	1 Office.
			Under	No.	No.	No.	Under
Recd.	Approved	Rejected	Cons.	Sent.	Approved	Rejto	l.Cons.
14	13	1	-	13	8	•••	5

The provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, concerning Improvement Grants is becoming more widely known by property owners and many enquiries about such grants are received in the department. I have prepared for the use of house owners a Memorandum on these Grants which explains in some detail how an owner should proceed to obtain a grant.

During the year 14 applications for these grants were received, 13 were approved by the Council and referred to the Ministry of Housing & Local Govt. 8 of these applications received the approval of the Ministry, whilst 5 are still under consideration.

I feel that if the procedure for obtaining these grants were simplified and more elasticity allowed in the standard of accommodation to be obtained, then this useful piece of



housing legislation would have more appeal to house owners.

HOUSING ACT. 1936 Part IV Overcrowding.

The actual state of over-crowding in the Council's district is unknown, as no survey to ascertain these details has been made.

From time to time overcrowded conditions are reported and steps are taken to abate such overcrowding.

SHOPS ACT. 1950 SECTION 38.

Arrangements for Health & Comfort of Shop Workers.

18 inspections have been made of shops to ascertain whether adequate sanitary facilities have been provided for the needs of the employees and to ensure that these shops have been provided with satisfactory means of light and ventilation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council still employ a full-time Rodent Officer; and the details contained in the statistics which are printed following these remarks reflect on the useful work this officer is doing in rat destruction.

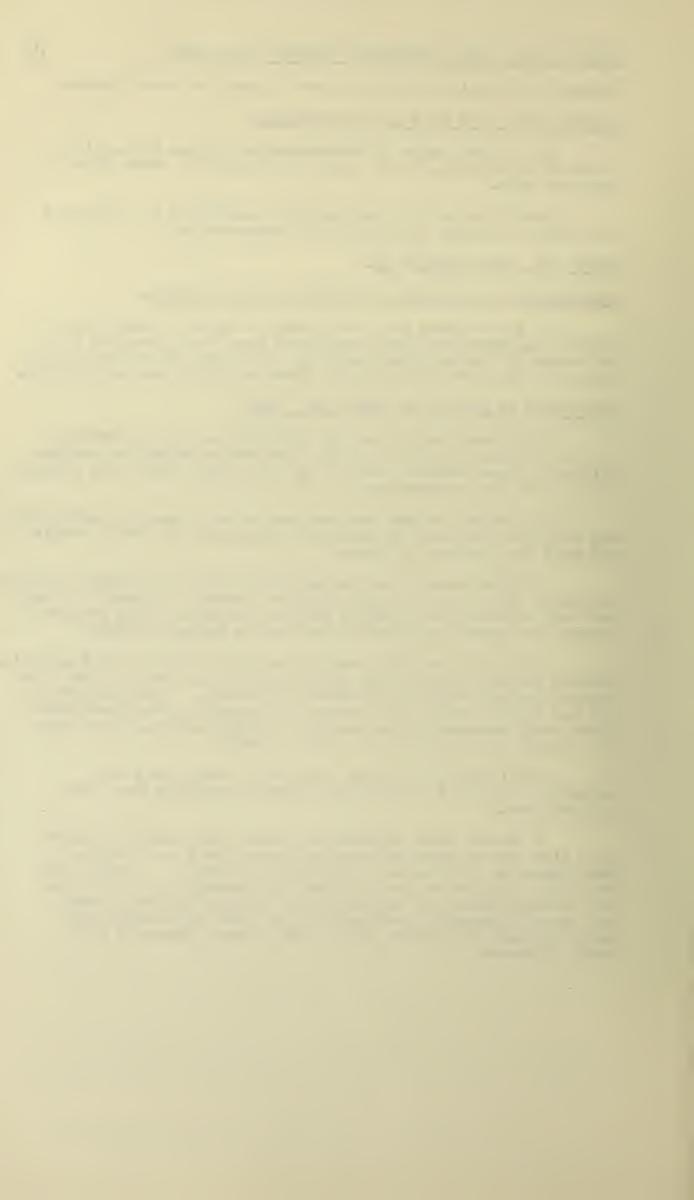
The extent of rat infestation in this area is astonishing and only the continued systematic destruction of these vermin can hold this menace in check.

Regular surveys of property and land are carried out and treatment given when infestations are found. A charge is made for such service and in 1953, £24 was reclaimed from property owners for treatments carried out by the Rodent Officer.

Close and regular checks have been kept on the Council's various refuse tips and the degree of rat infestation has been reduced considerably by repeated treatments. The Gastard Tip has had special attention because of repeated re-infestations after very successful treatment. I feel confident now that the situation at this Tip is well in hand.

The Council's sewers and sewage works have been inspected and "test baited" and found remarkably free from infestations.

I regret that pressure of other work does not allow much time for surveys of farm property, for I am convinced that there is a large rat population on farms. I know that the Pests Section of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries has contracts for rat extermination at some of these farms, but from information available to me, such contracts only cover a small proportion of the 500 or more farms in the rural district.



The table showing details of the availability of water in each parish has been revised to include new connections and additional houses built during the year.

	220 0012	+	Direct to	Ву
Parish.	Total	Estimated	Houses.	
	Houses	Population		
Biddestone.	164	656	74	45
Box	1076	4244	533	285
Bremhill	265	1056	92	15
Calne Wt.	441	1760	68	15
Castle Combe	147	536	58	76
Cherhill	170	676	13	28
Chippenham Wt.	80	304	27	14 66
Christian Malford	158	584	54	
Colerne	3 7 4	1496	152	188
Compton Bassett	109	436	43	-
Corsham Grittleton	2307 146	9084 580	1980	77
Heddington	93	3 7 2	7 5 12	3 3
Hilmarton	213	848	92	
Kington Langley	195	7 52	154	946
Kington St. Michael	145	5 7 2	62	62
Lacock	391	1560	180	106
Langley Burrell Wt.	129	512	80	*
Nettleton	17 8	688	72	56
North Wraxall	113	452	40	22
Pewsham	175	700	52	-
Stanton St. Quinton	65	260	3 5	3 95 69
Sutton Benger	219	876	53	95
Yatton Kcynell.	142	5 6 8	39	69

⁺ This column excludes Service Personnel.

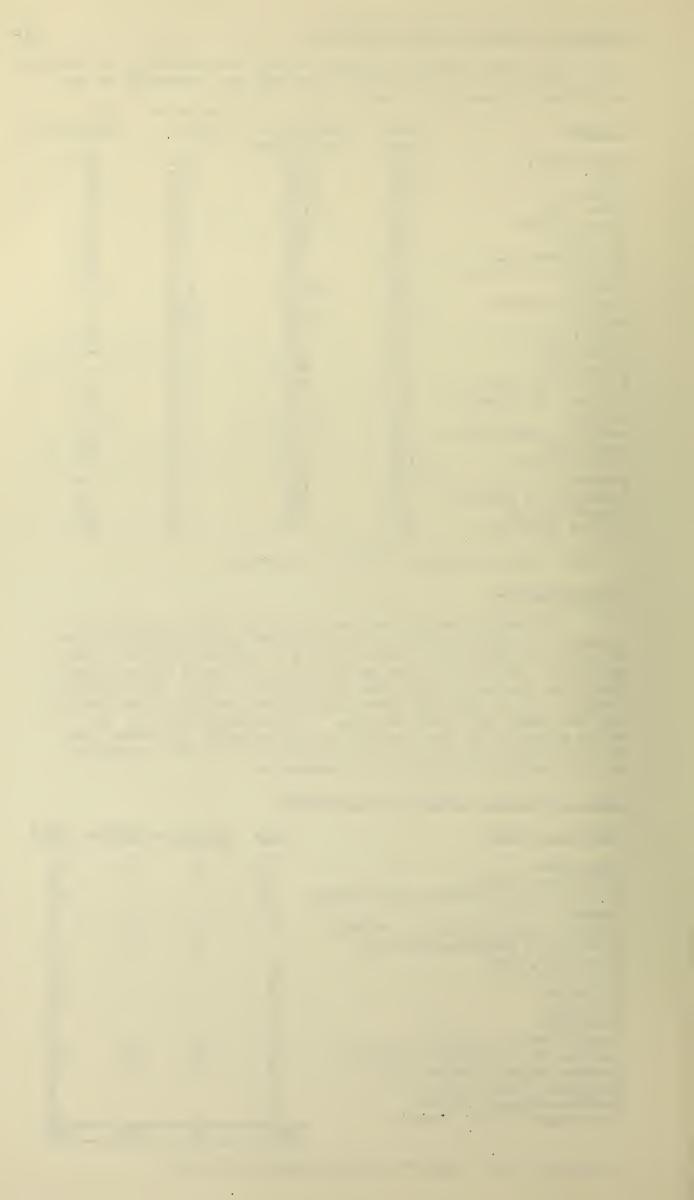
Water samples.

Regular samples are taken of the water supplied to consumers throughout the rural district and submitted to the Salisbury Pathological Laboratory for bacteriological examination. If any of such samples fail to pass the required tests the Council's Engineer is informed and he immediately arranges for a special investigation to ascertain the reason for the unsatisfactory report. Fortunately most of the water supplied by the Council is chlorinated at source and by increasing the dosage of chlorine a suspected supply can soon be made fit for drinking purposes.

Water Supplies - Analysis of Results.

Source of water	Fit.	Suspect.	Unfit.	Total
Widdenham.	36	3	1	40
West Glos. Supply Regional Supply (Chinnenham Rego)	5 28			5 28
Regional Supply (Chippenham Boro) Foxham	20 2 8	4	2	8
Compton Bassett (R.A.F. Source)	8		-	8
Wick Hill (unchlor.springs) Washwells, Box	13	2 Ji	Ţ	<i>3</i> 17
Calne Borough	4 8	-1		4
Hilmarton		3		11
Nettleton Goodshill	13 5			13 5
Slaughterford springs	2	2		4
Samples from private supplies	16	33	36	85
Compton Bassett Water Coy. Cherhill (Blackfords)	<u>/</u>	Τ.	Т	4
Wootton/Bassett R.D.C.	6_			6
Yatesbury (R.A.F. Source)	8		1.9	8
	165	52	41.	250

²⁵ samples were submitted for chemical analysis.



WATER SUPPLIES (CONTINUED)

A survey was made of the existing water supply to properties in Yatesbury and the following information was obtained:-

No. of premises with water laid inside premises . .11
Houses with water supply within 100 ft. of house. .15
No. of houses with water supply over 100 ft. from
house . . . 13
No. of houses with satisfactory private supply. . . 12
No. of houses with an unsatisfactory supply . . . 3

The owners of houses whose water supply is more than 100 ft. away have been requested to provide a supply within the curtilage of the property and in six instances the necessary supply has been afforded. In seven other cases a supply has not been provided but the owners have given an assurance that water will be made available in the near future, and as this was supported by the owners solicitors, the Statutory Notices authorised by the Council have not been served.

A similar survey has been carried out in the parish of Compton Bassett where a new water main has been laid. Informal Notices have been served on owners of all properties without a satisfactory water supply and as a result, 17 properties have been connected to the main.

As soon as the Eastern Area Water Scheme is in operation, a similar survey will be made of existing water supplies to ascertain whether the properties have a satisfactory supply.

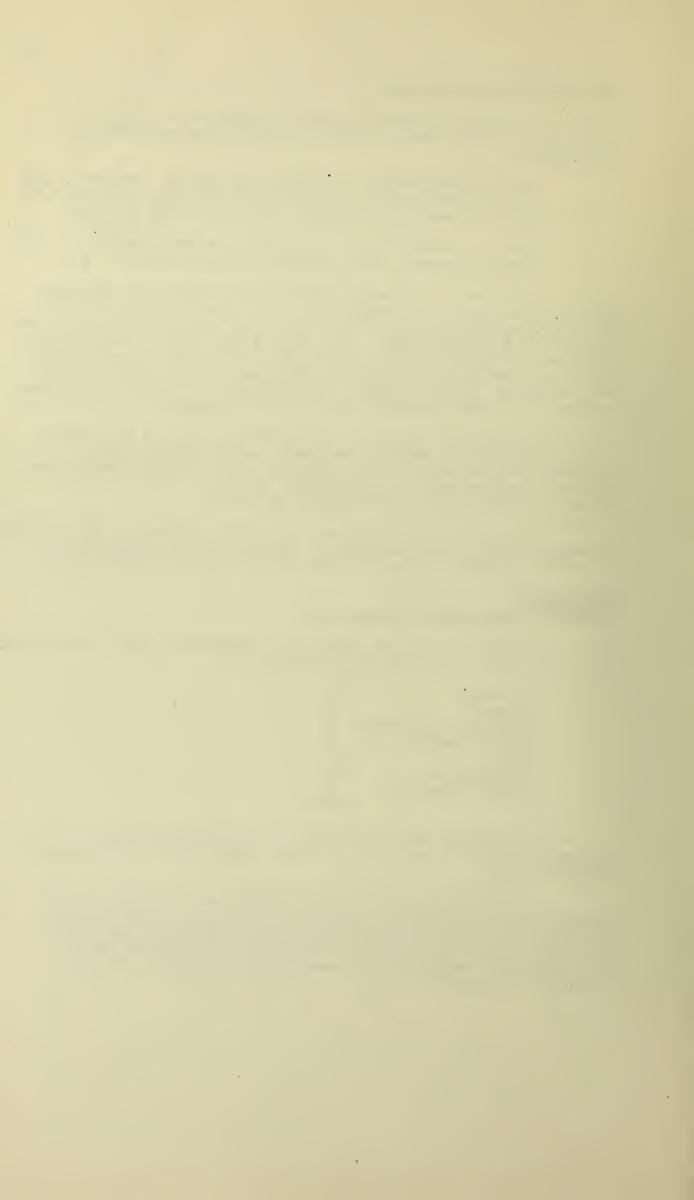
OUTWORKERS. Factories Act, 1937, Section 110.

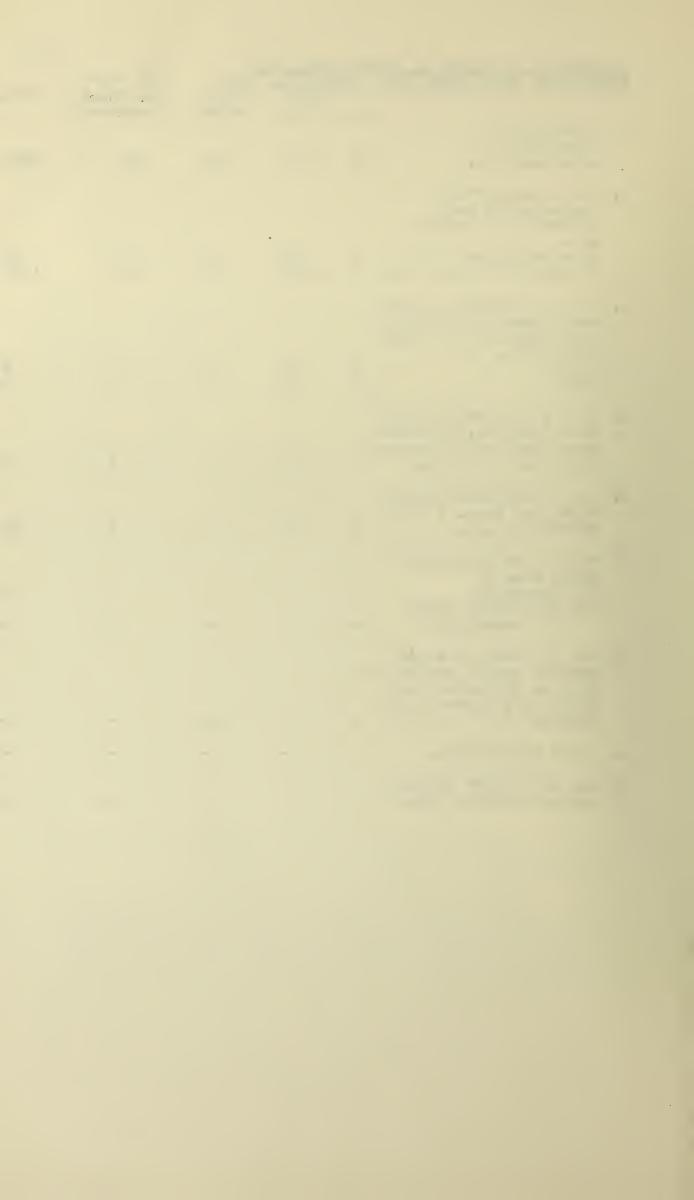
There are now 96 outworkers registered with the Council and residing in the following parishes:-

Corsham	7 9
Lacock	1
Kington St. Michael	1
Castle Combe	1
Box	11
Biddestone .	2
Yatton Keynell	1
	96

17 visits have been made to Outworkers' living accommodation and conditions at each home have been considered satisfactory.

The prescribed lists of outworkers supplied by the occupiers of factories in February and August of each year, are carefully checked and the Sanitary Inspectors of other Councils are notified of any outworkers residing in their districts, and employed by occupiers of factories in the Council's district.





PARISH	Private Premises Inspected.		Buss. prem. insptd.	T'mnts carr. out.	Hse	36 T'mnts carre	
Biddestone	69	out.	8	-	20	-	
Bremhill	31	-	13	1	2	-	
Calne Wt	51	4	5	1	4	~	
Cherhill	39	4	8	1	16	1	
Castle Combe	58	-	12	Ţ	-	-	
Chippenham Wt.	32	4	6		4	-	
Christian Malford	100	3	7			-	
Colorne	47	-	12	.	12	-	
Compton Bassett	29	5	7	-	6		
Corsham	249	31	111	20	47	5	
Grittleton	40	2	5	-	-		
Heddington	50	3	4		12	3	
Hilmarton	34	1	7	2	26	5	
Kington Langley	31	1	4	7	.		
Kington St.Michael	20	-	8	.	-	-	
Lacock	59	7	10	-	26	4	
Langley Burrell Wt.	28	-	ļ	-		-	
Nettleton.	37				-	-	
North Wraxall.	33	1	2	.	-	=	
Pewsham.	30	2	6	-	-	7	
Stanton St. Quinton.	26	-	7	•	-	-	
Sutton Benger.	33	7	12	2	4	=	
Yatton Keynell.	38		4		6	-	
Box.	121	26	36	4	24	1	
TOTAL: -	1213	108	296	31	209	19	
Refuse Tips etc.			Banks.	Banks, Hedgerows, Ditches			

Refuse	Tips etc.	
	Inspns.	T'mnts.
Biddestone	35	14
Chequers	1	-
Gastard	49	19
Sutton Benger	27	12
North Wraxall	4	
Burton	18	9
Spirthil1	13	7
Nethermore	20	12
Box sewer beds	23	13
Colerne Sewage		<u> </u>
Corsham "	" 5	<u> </u>
Rudloe Paper De	epot -	-
Woodlands Pape:	r " 13	1
TOTAL: -	210	87.

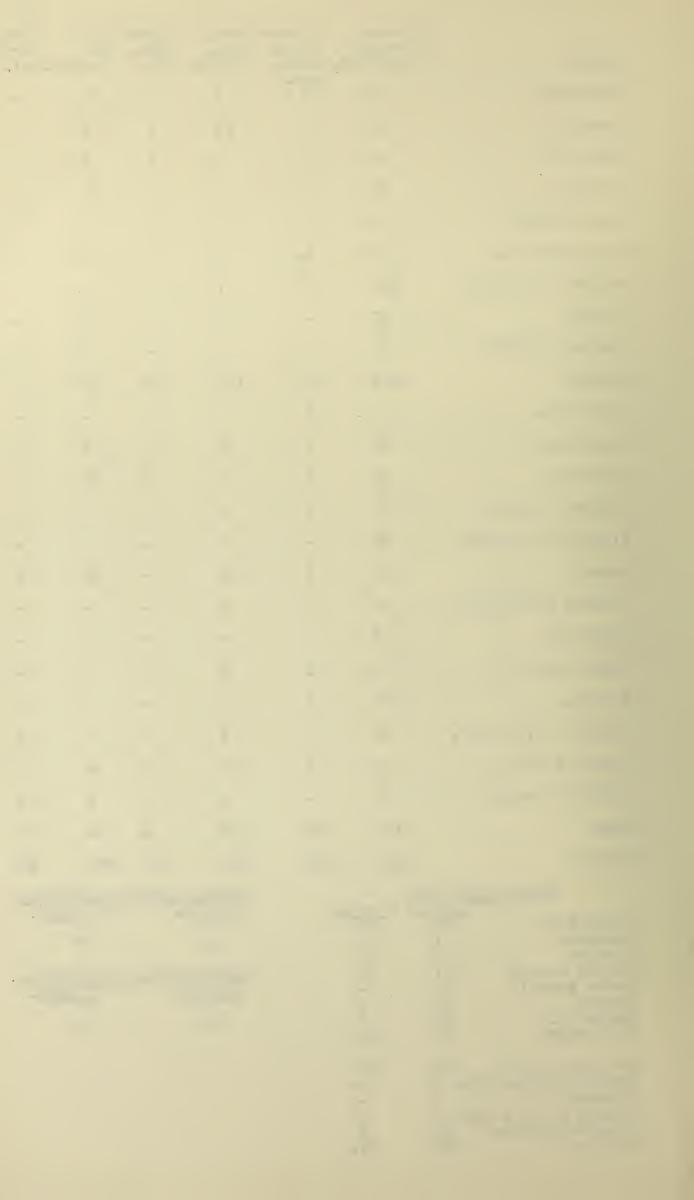
Banks, Hedgerows, Ditches
Inspns. T mnts.

7

Agricultural properties.

Inspns. Timnts.

14



1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

	No. Ros	on gister.	No.of Inspections	Written Notices.
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4,& 6 are to be enforced by LA.'s.	12		31	
2. Factories not inc- luded in (1) in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by L.A.		83	5 7	5
TOTAL: -	garaga alpad unana pamba	95	88	5
2. Number of cases in	which do: Found	fects were Remedied	e found. Referred to H.M.Insy	By H.M. Inspr.
Want of cleanliness (sec. 1.)	2	2		
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)				
(a) insufficient	3	3		
(b) unsuitable or defective		33		2
TOTAL: -	6	8		2

from 88 to 95.

Some 88 inspections have been made to ensure that these premises comply with the health provisions of the Factory Acts. It was only necessary to require improvements at six factories and in every case the defects were remedied.

